INSIST ON
Knowing where your Senators in Congress stand on Labor's amendments to the anti-trust laws. You have a right to know.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

HELP THE MINERS.
Local unions are urged to give prompt financial aid to the striking coal miners of Colorado.

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MEN OF LABOR, INSIST ON THE U. S. SENATE PASSING THE LABOR SECTIONS OF THE CLAYTON BILL AS THEY PASSED THE HOUSE

No great advance in human freedom was ever won without a struggle. Human freedom, real freedom of the individual to order his own life and to seek his own personal welfare has come only through the associated efforts of those who had common difficulties and kindred interests.

The establishment of freedom for one group has always meant the loss of privilege or special advantage to another group. Freedom puts an end to exploitation. Those who profit by the privilege or special advantage do not surrender without a struggle what custom has accorded them. They demand these established privileges and advantages as rights. They fight for them, for they mean wealth, power. Nor are they deterred from their insistence by the fact that they are trampling upon human rights and subordinating human beings to wealth.

Such are the forces which are now opposing the efforts of America's workers to secure the rights accorded to free men and greater opportunity for the protecting of their own interests and the promoting of their welfare through the labor sections of the Clayton anti-trust bill.

The intensity of their opposition, the open and covert attacks upon the cause of Labor prove that the exploiters of humanity realize that the enactment of the legislation will be of real value to the workers in their struggle for justice and a better life.

If our enemies are so thoroughly convinced of the value of this legislation that they are exerting every possible influence to defeat it, how much more insistent and tireless must be the efforts of the workers to secure its achievement.

Those who profit by exploitation are employing every manner of argument and every influence upon individual Senators to delay action or to secure amendments of the labor sections that will rob them of their value. They are using their financial power and industrial influence to create a public sentiment unfavorable to trust legislation. They are trying to create opposition to all trust legislation that they may continue to pile up profits by depriving workers of wages, safety, leisure, that should be paid them.

Men of labor, you cannot secure greater freedom and greater opportunity without a fight. Their price is tireless, insistent determination and unyielding effort.

Every worker in America will gain by the legislation. Each owes a duty to himself and to all his fellow workers. No free born man expects others to secure his rights for him—he will fight for them himself. He will do his duty.

Each worker must do his duty in regard to securing the enactment by the Senate of the labor sections of the Clayton anti-trust bill as passed by the House. Each worker should write to his own Senators demanding the enactment of the bill as passed by the House. Then each should see to it that his labor organization, either by resolution or some communication, presents to the Senators similar demands for this legislation.

The United States Senate must be convinced of the need for this legislation and the intensity of the demand for the immediate enactment of the labor sections of the Clayton bill as passed by the House.

It is the duty of each worker to see to it that his Senators are informed of Labor's position and demands. Act at once.

UNIONS EXEMPTED BY HOUSE

Washington, June 27.—"Never in the world has brawn and muscle been held to make a monopoly. It was those people who cornered the market, who gathered goods together and undertook to forestall that laws against monopoly were enacted," declared Representative Bartlett in defending that section in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, which exempts labor unions and farmers' organizations from prosecution under the Sherman anti-trust act. This section was favorably reported by the committee, and was warmly defended by Chairman Fitzgerald, who answered the attacks of Representative Moore, and quoted the United States Supreme Court's decision in the case of International Harvester company vs. the State of Missouri, to sustain his position.

Representative Moore attracted attention recently by charging trade unionists with sitting in the House gallery for the purpose of "intimidating congressmen." He opposed the section and asked Representative Bartlett: "If it is not good, well-settled Democratic doctrine that there shall be equal rights to all and special privileges to none?" The Georgia congressman answered: "You never invoked that in the interest of the laboring man or the farmer. It is only when we undertake to prevent the prosecution of men for that which is no crime, when great combinations of wealth and power have used that prosecution as a means of oppression that you cry 'Constitution.' My friend has never yet waked up to a realization that the Constitution was intended for anybody else except the peculiar kind of constituency that he represents."

Representative Moore's amendment to strike out this section was defeated by the overwhelming vote of 103 to 6, and the House of Representatives again sustained its repeated declaration that trade unions and farmers' organizations shall not be classed as trusts under the Sherman law. This section was included in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill by the Sixty-second Congress, but was vetoed by President Taft. The House refused to concur in this decision, and placed the section in the bill over Mr. Tafts veto. The Senate would undoubtedly have taken similar action, but for the fact that the question was presented to it at the closing hours of the session.

Early in the extraordinary session of the Sixty-third Congress the Sundry Civil bill was reintroduced, minus the provision urged by the unions and farmers' organizations. This exception was placed in the bill by the House, and the Senate accepted it. The bill as a whole was signed by President Wilson, who attached a memorandum expressing his dissent against the disputed provision on the ground that substantiative legislation should not be incorporated in general appropriation bills.

PEDESTRIANS FIRST.

Philadelphia, June 27.—"Pedestrians have the right of way at street crossings, and drivers of vehicles must recognize this right at their risk," declared Judge Sulzberger, in refusing a new trial to an automobile driver, charged with involuntary manslaughter. In the course of his opinion, the court said: "The defendant thinks that under the circumstances the decedent's death was an unavoidable accident. The term, 'unavoidable accident,' has been, of late, much abused. It seems often to be applied to the result of the collision rather than to its cause. This error has been favored by the powerful body of opinion which receives with horror the notion that a class of persons, many of them well endowed with worldly goods and bearing a good reputation for honesty and good citizenship, may be guilty of criminal conduct."

EDUCATION THE SOLUTION.

Washington, June 27.—From a coal miner to a member of the President's cabinet and the recipient of the degree of doctor of laws from the Maryland Agricultural college, Secretary of Labor Wilson talked to the graduates of that institution on some of the problems confronting the workers. He said the difficulty in settling the capital and labor question was the proper distribution of the world's products, which must be accomplished through education. He added that labor and capital must get together and settle their differences of their own accord. He opposed compulsory arbitration because more often than otherwise neither side was ever satisfied.

DISCUSS WORK IN FOUNDRIES.

Rochester, N. Y., June 27.—Representatives of the Iron Molders Union and their employers discussed foundries and working conditons with a representative of the State Labor department. The workers insisted that their health required vestibules, to exclude cold air from foundries when the doors were opened, and ventilators were suggested to carry off the fumes and gases created in the making of castings. The employers raised the question of expense, but the conference impressed them with the necessity of providing sanitation for the molders.

WOULD PRINT SCHOOL BOOKS.

Washington, June 27.—A new use for the government printing office is suggested in the bill introduced by Representative Hughes, chairman of the Committee on Education. He introduced a bill which provides that the public printer be authorized to print text-books for use in public schools in the various states. The bill stipulates that the books should first be approved by the proper state authorities, and that a charge amounting to the actual cost of printing should be made against the states.

FACE STRIKES AND THEFTS

Trinidad, Colo., June 27.—The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, whose union miners are now on strike, have discovered that employes are "padding" the payrolls, and large amounts have been filched from the Rockefeller corporation. On the heels of this discovery comes the announcement that the company's strikebreakers are becoming restless and threaten to strike, because of wage reductions.

These strikebreakers do not seem to appreciate the brand of "freedom" furnished them, and wage decreases have caused dissension and discussion in their ranks. The operators insist that wages have not been reduced, but say the reason for less wages is the fact that when the strikebreakers were first employed they were placed where the coal was mined the easiest. Since then the strikebreakers have been placed in more inaccessible places, which has reduced the weekly tonnage per man from 5 to 20 per cent less than a month ago.

Strikebreakers are beginning to insist that they be put back in those portions of the mine, where they can produce the greatest tonnage, claiming their work is hazardous and because of their character as strikebreakers they should be given opportunity to make as much money out of their distasteful employment as possible.

The operators admit the situation has become embarrassing and they are in danger of having a walkout of strikebreakers unless they agree to their employes' demands.

FAVOR CONCILIATION.

Syracuse, N. Y., June 27.—Representatives of the New York State railways and A. F. of L. Organizer Roach, on behalf of the street car men, are endeavoring to adjust differences without calling in a third party. Roach was selected by the employes, and both sides are striving to meet on common ground. The unionist is quoted as saying: "In all cases of three-man arbitration boards it is the third man upon whom all the onus and all the blame comes from both sides, no matter what the verdict may be. Each side feels that it has lost something and places the blame on the third umpire. That is what makes it so difficult to choose such a man. Accordingly we feel that if we can arrive at any satisfactory conclusion without going to that length we will save a lot of time and unnecessary work and maintain a far more friendly spirit between the parties interested. I believe that this will happen."

ROADS VIOLATE 28-HOUR LAW.

Washington, June 27.—Fines of $2,100 against four railroads violating the law prohibiting the confinement of stock for more than twenty-eight hours without unloading for feed, water, and rest, have been answered by the Department of Agriculture. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe was fined $1,600 with $259 costs, in twelve cases; the receivers of the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railway company, $300, with $52 costs, and the Chesapeake and Ohio and the receivers of the 'Frisco road, $100 each, with costs of $18.50 and $16.70, respectively. Fines of $600 against the St. Louis, Iron Mountain, and Southern and of $100 against the St. Louis Southwestern for violating the livestock quarantine law also were announced.

"HEATER" BOYS STRIKE.

Jeffersonville, Ind., June 27.—A strike of boys employed as "heaters" at the plant of the American Car & Foundry company, in this city, tied up the steel erecting portion of that establishment. The boys heat rivets in the coal oil furnaces for the car builders erecting the frames. They say their wages have been cut almost in half, and that they are entitled to more money because of the intense heat. The strikers average about 18 years of age.

WHITE PLAGUE'S HARVEST

Portland, Me., June 27.—A "highly infectious disease" was the term used by Secretary Torsleff, secretary of the Maine Anti-Tuberculosis society, in an address to the state Universalist convention on the necessity of combatting this disease. The speaker said the problem is not an individual one. The victim is a center of infection for members of the family, and indeed for the whole neighborhood. It is most emphatically a social problem. It is a matter of environment, of housing, of sanitation, as well as of education; therefore a public matter.

"This plague is reaping a death harvest of nearly 1,000 annually in Maine," continued Mr. Torsleff, "and this loss of life, with an annual money loss of practically $800,000 for our state. If the disease was smallpox or diphtheria, early, almost immediately assuming an acute stage, the whole populace would rise up and demand laws and appropriations sufficient to provide adequate protection. But, since it is an insidious disease with which we are trying, or ought to be trying, to cope; a disease no one is willing until compelled to admit they have; a disease which ordinarily takes from three to eight years to develop unto death, only the few recognize the real danger in its presence in a community or any section of a community."

VOTES TO JOIN A. F. OF L.

Boston, June 22.—The Raincoat Makers union has voted to join the United Garment Workers union, affiliated to the A. F. of L. This local is the last remnant of a so-called "revolutionary" organization that claimed a large membership in this city during the past year.

UNIONS AND FARMERS AGREE

El Paso, June 27.—A better understanding between farmers and trade unionists in this state is predicted as the result of an address by Organizer Edmonston of the Farmers' union before the Texas State Federation of Labor convention. The farmers' representative said: "The predatory interests have sought to use the Farmers' union as a club against the mechanical trades unions. Some of them have been misled and their lack of experience has blinded them to the real facts of the motives behind this movement to drive a wedge between the mechanical and agricultural labor unions. I hope you will be lenient with our members until they see the error of their ways and will stand for the things that we all stand for. If you will send a fraternal delegate to our next meeting I will personally see that he is received and given a seat on the floor of the convention."

TO REGULATE LABOR AGENCIES.

Duluth, Minn., June 27.—Regulation of labor agencies was urged by W. M. Leiserson, of the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin, in an address in this city. Among the most important of the rules from the standpoint of the workers are these: The agent must give a card of introduction to the applicant and furnish him in writing of the probable length of service and all labor conditions in and around the job if possible, also whether deductions for hospital, mail service, pension funds, etc, are to be made and the amount of each deduction. Where applicants come from other cities through the agency all expenses of the applicant must be paid by the agent if he fails to furnish work. No fee can be collected from the applicant unless work is assured.

TORONTO CAR MEN SCORE.

Toronto, June 27.—Ontario authorities have notified the local street car company that it must submit plans to do away with side steps, or running boards, upon open cars on or before September 24 next. This order marks the end of a long fight waged by Toronto Street Car Men's union and the local labor movement against the deadly running board, which is responsible for numerous fatalities and accidents. Officials of the Street Car Men's union presented a long list of these accidents to the Ontario government. These statistics silenced the company's claim that elimination of the running board was not necessary.

WILL TREBLE MEMBERSHIP.

Denver, June 27.—Membership in organized labor will be trebled in the next generation, predicted Bishop Olmstead in his annual address before the diocesan council of the Protestant Episcopal church. The speaker criticised the unwillingness of employers to listen to the pleas of their unionist employes in a plea for a prompt settlement of the Colorado coal strike. "Conference will not hurt any just cause or any truth," he declared, "and while we may lose something of value to our own conception of things involved, we gain on the whole in the power of making our sympathy effective."

VACATIONS ARE CUT OFF.

Philadelphia, June 27.—It is announced that conductors and trainmen in the passenger service of the Pennsylvania railroad system will get no vacations with full pay this summer. The company is "miffed" over an award last fall with regard to wages and working conditions, which compelled it to do several things the officials believe are "unreasonable and burdensome." The railroad complains of persistent demands from the railroad brotherhoods, whose members appear discontented, and continually insist on better conditions and higher wages.

FEW IDLE PRINTERS.

Boston, June 27.—According to the New England Bulletin, official report of the New England Typographical Union, business in union printing offices in New England during the month of April was better than for many months past. The Bulletin, in tabulating the membership, shows that there were 4,248 members of the International Typographical Union employed in New England. Of this number nearly 4,000 are regularly employed, 73 are pensioners and 84 were unemployed during the month.

DENOUNCES TAINTED MONEY.

Chicago, June 27.—"Gifts of ill-gotten wealth should be cast into the teeth of the giver until he gives evidence of repentence and restitution," declared Edward A. Ross, professor of sociology in the University of Wisconsin in an address in this city. "Such gifts cost society more than they are worth," he added. "The real fight to uplift humanity centers around the condition and the pay of labor not upon reliance on private philanthropy."

STRIKE FOR HIGHER WAGES.

Madison, Wis., June 27.—Because of a refusal of contractors to grant a wage increase demand, union carpenters in this city are on strike. The new rate provides for an increase from 42 1-2 cents to 47 1-2 cents.

SECURE HIGHER WAGES.

Lynn, Mass., June 27.—Jewish bakers have raised wages $1 a week. Ice wagon drivers have secured increases of $1 and $2 a week to apply to the summer and winter months.

TRADE UNIONS NOT TRUSTS

Duluth, Minn., June 27.—The Labor World prints a letter written by Judge John W. Willis of St. Paul to President Wilson in which the well-known jurist urges that labor be released from classification under the Sherman anti-trust law. Judge Willis said, in part:

"It was never contemplated by the makers of the Sherman anti-trust statute that mere negation or the mere abstention from work should be reckoned as an interference with commerce between the states. Indeed, since slavery and involuntary servitude have been abolished by the all-potent voice of the people, speaking through constitutional amendment, it is difficult to say how any enactment can be framed having for its design the punishment of abstention from labor without rendering such enactment absolutely obnoxious to both the spirit and the letter of the Federal constitution.

"A strike is the cessation of labor. Cessation from labor is the absolute privilege of the individual. A 'boycott,' so-called, is the abstention from the purchase of commodities. It is pure negation; not compulsion. It does not interfere with the crossing of state lines by any commodity and does not have any tendency to create a monopoly in commodities.

"An old English theory which has been expressed in certain adjudications that a workingmen's strike was an illegal conspiracy, has been exploded by the progress of humanitarian ideas and has been conclusively negatived in England by parliamentary enactments.

"The statutory measure known as the Sherman anti-trust act was designed to restrain the owners, buyers and sellers of material substances and not the mere possessor of producing capacity embodied in human form; such producers constituting the great majority of the citizens of the Republic. This act left each individual free to labor or not to labor, to buy or not buy as he might elect.

"In curtailing production or in keeping their products in their own hands, they are transgressing no rule of social or civic well-being since they were under no absolute obligation (being free men) to create the products in the first instance nor afterwards to sell such products to any person or in any market. The refrain from selling is, therefore, an act of negation not properly subject to the animadversion of penal statutes."

TOLD TO PAY GOOD WAGES.

San Francisco, June 27.—"Pay your men decent wages," was the ultimatum delivered by President Eshleman, of the State Railroad Commission to General Manager Dean, of the Pullman company, in the course of an argument on the "tipping question."

"Mr. Dean, would you want to take part of your salary in gratuities?" Commissioner Eshleman asked.

"Yes, if they were received under the same conditions that obtain in the service of the Pullman company."

"Then our standards of patriotism are vitally different," rejoined the commissioner. "A man is entitled to what is right and what he earns. Your idea is revolting to me."

The hearing was the result of an inquiry instituted into the rates charged and the service given by the Pullman company. Numerous complaints had been made to the commission that decent service could not be had without tipping.

PRINTERS RAISE WAGES.

Springfield, Ill., June 27.—The Typographical union has signed a four-years' agreement with the owners and proprietors of newspapers and jobbing offices. The agreement provides for the placing of machine and hand men on the same basis. Night newspaper printers will receive $23.00 a week for the first two years and $24.00 a week the third and fourth years. Day newspaper printers and job printers will receive $21.00 a week for the first two years and $22.00 a week for the third and fourth years. A proportionate increase is also made for foremen. An apprentice scale is also provided for.

POSTPONE STRIKE.

Scranton, Pa., June 27.—Acting on the suggestion of a committee representing the Central Labor union, the Horseshoers' union has postponed the calling of their strike and has appointed a committee which will endeavor to adjust differences with their employers.

"GREAT DETECTIVE" OUSTED

Grand Rapids, Mich., June 27.—Detective Burns and his circus methods were roasted to a brown turn at the closing session of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, when it was voted to oust Burns from membership and instruct the president of the association to notify the "great detective" to remove the insignia of the association from his letter heads and to carry the matter into court should he refuse to comply with the request. Burns was branded as one whom the members of the association do not care to be associated with in police matters. His methods of doing business came in for a round scoring. Chief Beavers, of Atlanta, fired the first broadside at him because of his methods in a murder case in that city, which were declared to be disgraceful.

The Georgia officer said: "Before he produced any of the so-called evidence he claimed to have uncovered to the courts, the prosecutor or the police, he went about the country peddling the information to newspapers with a view to gaining notoriety for himself. He lost no opportunity of scoring the police officials who had been in charge of the case."

PAINTERS INCREASE WAGES

San Francisco, June 27.—A conciliation board has decided that the wages of painters shall be $4.75, dating from May 14, and shall continue until December 31. After the latter date the rate shall be $5 a day on all work not specified in any previous contracts. This is an increase of 25 cents and 50 cents, respectively. The painters struck several weeks ago to enforce a $5 rate, and the issue assumed serious proportions when the employers threatened to lock out all union building mechanics. Both sides agreed to arbitrate, and the painters declared the strike off and returned to work. The unionists were represented by James M. Barry, editor of the San Francisco Star. Louis Saroni, a prominent merchant, represented the employers.

PADRONE SYSTEM AT WORK.

St. Paul, Minn., June 27.—"When Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war," is no longer true, in the opinion of State Labor Commissioner Koch, who is investigating the claim of Greek laborers who say they were not given jobs by the Great Northern Railway after they had paid $9.75 at St. Louis to work on the railroad in Minnesota. The state official is sure the padrone system is at work, and the ignorance of the Greeks is taken advantage of by some of their countrymen, but it is impossible to secure evidence, as it is impossible to induce one Greek to testify against another Greek.

ARREST 8-HOUR VIOLATOR.

Duluth, Minn., June 27.—Business Agent Hatch, of the Building Trades Council, swore out a warrant for R. B. Hartman, who has the State Normal contract, and who is charged with violating the state law which provides that no contractor shall employ workers more than eight hours a day on state work. It is claimed the contractor has caused trouble elsewhere, and was forced to employ unionists in this case on order of the Board of Normal Regents, who took this action after conferences with the organized building craftsmen.

TO BUILD LABOR TEMPLE.

Scranton, Pa., June 27.—Trade unionists in this city have decided to build a labor temple. The Central Labor union has named a committee to prepare plans for financing the project and carry them to completion. It is proposed to erect the building in the central part of the city and equip it with a large auditorium, where conventions may be held, halls for union meetings, offices, stores, reading rooms, parlors, library and swimming pool. Money raised by the union's Labor day program each year will be devoted to the building fund.

ONE WAY TO ORGANIZE.

Baltimore, June 27.—Chairman Spieldock, of the local central body's organization committee, took advantage of the dance wave now on in this city to talk unionism to girls employed in a broom factory. The girls are young and the unionist interested Miss Hanaw, supervisor of the municipal dance hall, who arranged a private dance, to which the girls were invited. No charges were made, and as the event was properly advertised, the new Broom Corn Sorters' union includes every eligible worker who listened to good organization talks between the dances.

TO MAKE SHOW OF STRENGTH.

Denver, June 27.—Organized labor in this city has issued invitations to unionists throughout the state to assemble in Denver on Labor Day and hold a monster celebration for the purpose of impressing on politicians the views of workers for industrial justice. It is said this move is being favorably received throughout the state. The project also is intended to answer those politicians who are now endeavoring to capture the fall elections under the cry "law and order."

URGE FACTORY LAWS.

Grand Forks, N. D., June 27.—Stringent labor laws and state inspection of factories was urged by the North Dakota Federation of Labor convention. At the present time the state is without factory inspection laws. President Bates was reelected, and the meeting place for next year was left to the board of directors, which will also discuss plans for labor legislation, prior to the convening of the state legislature, next winter.

OPPOSE THE INEVITABLE.

Davis, Cal., June 27.—Opposition of ranchers to the proposed eight-hour law featured meetings of the California Fruit Growers' association, which appointed a committee of seven to devise ways and means of "educating the people to the danger" of this act. The committee secured a $5 contribution from those in attendance, and headquarters will be opened to combat the shorter workday idea.

PLUMBERS RAISE WAGES.

Holyoke, Mass., June 27.—Officers of the Plumbers' union report that practically every employer has agreed to the new wage schedule of $22.50. The union is enjoying a 44 hour week, which will be continued under the new schedule.

TO URGE LABOR LAWS.

Atlanta, Ga., June 27.—The Georgia Federation of Labor has prepared a list of laws beneficial to the workers which will be urged before the state legislature now in session.

AGAINST LEGAL DONATIONS

Boston, June 27.—Gov. Walsh has probably ended the practice of the state legislature donating state funds to the widows of court judges. In vetoing two bills appropriating funds for this purpose, the governor has established a precedent. In his message accompanying the vetoes, he said if the practice is a sound one a general law should be enacted providing for such a gratuity at the death of every employe of the state. He can see no distinction, he says, between a superior court justice and a laborer in the matter of providing a gratuity. In fact, he says that the reasons are stronger for the latter's widow receiving a gratuity.

"The Commonwealth deals generously with the justice of our courts," the governor insists. "They are given from two to three months' vacation each year; their tenure of office is for life; they are paid their full salaries during times of illness, no matter how long they are absent from their duties; and a liberal pension is provided for them after reaching the age limit fixed in the pension laws."

He says legislation of this kind will lead eventually to determining on the question of providing a gratuity in the cases of justices of the supreme court and all other courts, and would justify extension of the same generosity toward all state officials and thousands of clerks and employes in the various state departments and institutions.

WON'T ACCEPT AWARD.

Winnipeg, June 27.—The Trades and Labor Council is hot on the trail of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railroad for its refusal to accept the award of the conciliation board, which sat last winter. Unionists are urging the authorities to extend no further aid to the company until it accepts the decision, which was made possible under the Industrial Disputes act. As a result of this agitation by the unionists the matter has reached the House of Commons, and when financial legislation for the road's benefit was being considered last week, one legislator said: "I would like to say that as far as this legislation passing is concerned, I hope that before it is consummated the G. T. P. people will take notice of the award as made and endeavor to see that the men get the increase in the amount of wages which has been awarded to them through the finding of the board. I am drawing the attention of the House to this in order that the G. T. P. people may have the notice and may endeavor to carry out the terms of the letter as given by Mr. Chamberlain at that time. The course of the G. T. P. on this question has not been as straightforward as was expected."

FIREMEN REDUCE HOURS.

Boston, June 27.—Stationary Firemen's union, No. 243, is making the long workday a thing of the past for men in this calling. A strike of a few hours in a distilling company's plant forced an abandonment of the nine-hour day and an agreement with the union that the eight-hour three-shift system would be adopted. At another large establishment in East Somerville the shorter workday and union conditions have been secured. The firemen report that the Boston & Maine railroad is accepting eight hours for stationary firemen. In one of the company's plants the manager granted the shorter workday and the union officials are holding conferences with the railroad management to settle another controversy.

"BLACKLISTING" ILLEGAL.

Washington, June 27.—The United States Supreme Court has sustained the government in its suit against the Eastern States Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, the so-called "lumber dealers' trust." The court declared that secret "blacklisting" of certain retail dealers was a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

MAKES A MINORITY REPORT

Sacramento, Cal., June 27.—Secretary Paul Scharrenberg, of the State Federation of Labor, and member of the California Commission of Immigration and Housing, does not agree with the report of Dr. Parker, executive secretary of the California Commission of Immigration and Housing, on the so-called Wheatland hop fields riot investigation. The minority report covers "the remedy" phase of the investigations from the standpoint of the organized workers and in forceful language points out the fact that all that has been done for the men or woman who toils has come to them through the initiative of the bona fide organized movement as at present represented by the American Federation of Labor.

The unionist scoffs at the idea that a band of self-styled "revolutionists" can make substantial progress, and indicates he is not alarmed at these periodical outbreaks.

In answering claims made by the majority report, Scharrenberg says:

"Why not give credit where credit is due, and acknowledge that the labor movement of California—the 80,000 men and women under the banner of the American Federation of Labor—has already actually cured some of the worst evils under which the unorganized seasonal workers have suffered?

"The labor movement has spent thousands of dollars in an effort to inculcate the spirit of self-help (i. e., rational and permanent organization) among the casual and migratory workers of the State. The very law regulating sanitation and ventilation in the camps upon which the report dwells in detail and which it is hoped will make impossible a recurrence of the Wheatland riots, was drafted and placed upon the statute books mainly through the efforts of organized labor."

EVADE MINIMUM WAGE LAW

Seattle, Wash., June 27.—Several firms in this city are evading the state minimum wage law for women, which calls for a minimum rate of $10 a week for mercantile positions. The apprentice wage, under the law, is $6.50. A considerable number of girls who were receiving $8 and $9 before the law went into effect have been discharged. In some cases indirect offers have been made to the girls that they can secure positions as apprentices, which would mean that they would work a year for $6.50 a week. The Seattle Herald comments as follows on this situation: "How much farther this extends through the city, we are not prepared to say at this time, but there is evidently a decided move on by the employers of the city to make matters even worse for their women workers than they were before the minimum wage law went into effect. They will so work it that the apprentice wage will be the maximum wage."

Olympia, Wash., June 27.—The state attorney general has notified Labor Commissioner Olson that merchants can, by reducing the number of work days to less than six, or the daily number of hours to less than eight, legally pay a smaller wage than $10, which is the minimum wage rate fixed by state law for mercantile establishments. It is held that the minimum wage law gives the commission authority only to fix a "weekly wage rate," and not a "weekly wage." Under this ruling department stores could arrange for half of their force to report two hours late each day. The result would be that these employes would, at the end of the week, be entitled to only three-quarters of the minimum wage, or $7.50. It is said that many stores will experiment with some such method, operating their stores with only a partial force during certain hours during the week.

FARMERS FAVOR INITIATIVE.

Seattle, Wash., June 27.—Washington farmers have declared in favor of the seven initiative proposals for which petitions are being circulated throughout this State. At the Spokane convention of the Farmers' Union, and at the convention of the State Grange, held in North Yakima, strong resolutions were passed in favor of the measures which are being opposed by an organization known as the "Stop, Look, Listen League." The Farmers' Union declares this organization is using money unlawfully, and has adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Attorney General of the State of Washington and the prosecuting attorneys of the various counties be required to investigate the use of money by the 'Stop, Look, Listen League' in an attempt to hinder the securing of signatures and petitions for initiative measures to be placed on the ballot, and particularly the use of money for advertising throughout the state; for the hiring of managers and agents throughout the state. This is contrary to provisions of the law governing the initiation of measures, and if violation of law can be found, the prosecuting officials are urged to prosecute the offenders."

INSIST ON HIGHER WAGES.

Boston, June 27.—The executive board of the Pulp Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers union held a meeting in this city on the question of a renewal of contract with the International Paper company; which is being urged by this union and the International Union of Paper Makers. A strike vote will be called if necessary. The contract which was made between the men and the mills for one year expired May 1. The unions asked that the contract be renewed with the addition of a general increase of wages and a minimum wage clause. The employes want the minimum wage limit to be fixed at $12 per week. The Great Northern Paper company has granted these concessions to their employes but the International has refused thus far.

WANT GREATER CAPACITY.

Atlantic City, June 27.—At a meeting of the Master Car Builders' association, D. F. Crawford, general superintendent of motive power on the Pennsylvania lines west, said low capacity cars are doing more damage than any other class of rolling stock, and urged that cars of greater capacity be built. J. J. Hennessey, representing a western road, declared the trouble is not with the size of the car, but with the character of the construction. The most dangerous thing today, he said, is the car of weak construction, regardless of its size.

WATER TEST ORDERED.

Washington, June 27.—The Public Health Service has requested municipal and state authorities to co-operate with it in a campaign to require railroads and other carriers to furnish pure water and pure ice to passengers. Laboratories will be established in Chicago and San Francisco for the purpose of examining water used on boats and trains. Water will be taken from train and boat receptacles for examination at various times, so as to prevent the spread of disease in interstate traffic through the use of contaminated water.

FOR BETTER CONDITIONS.

Chicago, June 27.—In an address to the General Federation of Women's Clubs, George J. Kneeland, director of investigation of the American Social Hygiene association, advised the delegates to "Use your influence to bring about better economic and industrial conditions, so that fathers can be masters in their own homes."

DOCK MEN VICTIMS OF VICIOUS SYSTEM

How would you like to have a job where you had to report every morning at 7 o'clock to see whether they would let you work or not; where they might take you on for an hour and then let you off for two hours, and not let you go home for those two hours nor pay you for them, either?

Suppose they wouldn't let you work at all for three days and, then made you work two days and the night in between without stopping and let you off again. Suppose, in short, that you had to hold yourself at the beck and call of your employer seven days in a week in the hope of getting a chance to work for him 200 days out of the year, and working like a dog when he did let you work.

You wouldn't like it? Well, there are some 40,000 men in greater New York who are up against that proposition, according to the testimony given last week before the federal commission on industrial relations. Dock workers and department stores were subjects of the commission's investigation last week. The witnesses included longshoremen and representatives of the steamship companies, members of the Retail Clerks' union and managers and presidents of department stores in New York city.

There was revealed a most amazing situation where labor seems to be purchased in a market as cold-blooded as a market for steel beams or railroad ties. Indeed, if there is any difference the steel beams and inanimate things generally seem to have the better of it.

Ship owners have found a way apparently to rid themselves of every cent of overhead charge as regards labor. They employ no longshoremen regularly. They pay them only for the actual time spent at work. The moment a job is completed they are ordered off the dock, and their pay stops, even though another job may be in prospect. In that case they tell them to wait around until the ship is ready, and the men waiting have to do it at their own time.

They do things better in Liverpool, according to statements made to the commission. A social worker who has investigated conditions there told how all the hiring is done at 7 o'clock in the morning or at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Once a man is taken on they have to pay him for a half day of labor, even though the work may not last that long. Then the men do not have to hang around the docks in the hope of procuring a job.

If they are not taken at the time of hiring, they go to one of a half dozen "clearing houses" maintained by the government along the waterfront. If any more men are needed during the course of the day, the foreman on the docks telephones to the clearing houses, all of which are in communication with each other, and the extra men needed are immediately supplied.

Although the steamship companies in New York desire and request the men to wait around the waterfront so as to be on hand when needed, they have provided no places for them to stay, nor has any one else provided a place except one on Twenty-second street maintained by the Church Temperance Society, where 600 men can be accommodated. From the Battery to Twenty-second street there is no other place excepting the saloons where the men may be sheltered from the weather and receive welcome.

The welcome of the saloons depends of course upon the expenditure of money. There are some fine homes for sailors along the waterfront, according to the testimony, but longshoremen are not made welcome there. One longshoreman who acts as night watchman at one of the sailors' homes was asked about that.

"Well, they ain't just exactly invited in," he said.—John A. Fitch, in Philadelphia North American.

JOHN D., JR., WAS MISTAKEN AFTER ALL

"My employes are honest. I have every reason to believe in their sincerity, integrity and honesty."

So spake John D. Rockefeller, jr., a few weeks ago when he delivered himself of that famous—or infamous—declaration that "my conscience acquits me," with regard to the Colorado strike, and his refusal to investigate the strike and alleviate the burdens that the people of this region were carrying.

And John D., the son of his dad, went on to explain that he was getting daily reports from his "trusted" employes in Colorado, and that from the investigations that they were making he was satisfied that there was no call for him to visit the field personally, and investigate. John D., jr., so he said, was so convinced of their honesty of purpose that he would spend millions towards maintaining the mine guard system and upholding the strike.

All this took place weeks ago. Now we find John D., jr., in the humble position of investigating the records of these same representatives and employes in Colorado, whom he depended upon so much for reports regarding the strike and the condition of the mines and the miners. They are charged with stealing thousands of dollars—pennies to Rockefeller—from the Colorado Fuel and Iron. And the chances are that some of these "trusted" employes will have to spend several years in the penitentiary for their crimes. Others will have to give up their automobiles, homes and bank accounts to make good their deficits. The wholesale thefts by the "trusted" employes have been going on for years, and now they are just discovering it.

Ludlow has happened and any other number of crimes have been committed since John D., jr., made his statement that his "conscience acquits me." Isn't there just a bare possibility that the trusted employes might have padded their strike reports, just as they have been doing the C., F. & I. balance sheet? And wouldn't John D., jr., have been doing the wise and humane thing if he had visited Colorado months ago and investigated the complaints of the miners as well as the record of his "honest representatives?" — Trinidad (Colo.) Free Press.

Advantages of Organization Are Shown

We have been favored, with a statement of the Conference Committee of Managers of the ninety-eight railways which have been in negotiations in Chicago with the engineers and firemen of western lines. This statement has not been prepared merely for labor papers by any means but has evidently been supplied to every paper on the continent. The purpose of it is to affect public opinion and give it a slant in the direction of the railways. This looks very much as though matters had got to the straining point.

This conference marks the high water mark in the development of collective bargaining and is a tribute to the organizing ability of the American worker. As stated, the managers represented ninety-eight railways. The employes were represented by a committee of about 100, headed by W. S. Stone, grand chief engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and W. S. Carter, president of the Firemen, and they spoke for at least 55,000 men working on locomotives on western railways.

On June 1 the conference adjourned for a couple of weeks because the opposing propositions were still miles apart and the brotherhood men wished to take a referendum vote of the whole of the men involved to find out whether they were prepared to go the length of striking in the furtherance of their demands.

Nothing but the most complete organization would warrant any body of men considering the possibility of a railway strike under prevailing conditions in the United States, but the managers evidently think there is such a possibility, hence they set out to educate public opinion against the men.

There is no other power, legal or legislative, which has so far been able to exert such a salutory effect upon the amalgamated railway corporations as the trade union organization has done.—Winnipeg Voice.

LIVES HELD CHEAP

Another lodging house horror in Massachusetts shows that the lesson of the Boston catastrophe was unheeded. There has been a series of such firetrap casualties within a few years, but none perhaps where, according to reports, absolute recklessness was so shamefully exhibited as in that at Milford yesterday. The tinder box boarding house, fifty years old, formerly used as a shoe factory with floors impregnated with oils, burned like gunpowder. There were neither fire escapes nor extinguishers. There was no watchman. The corridors and stairs were narrow death traps. Yet this shack was packed with human beings, seven of whom were burned to death, a score burned or injured, three fatally, and a score of others hurt in leaping from windows.

It is easy to imagine the attitude of official and public indifference responsible for this disaster. The occupants were "only foreign laborers," anything was "good enough for them." The same attitude was responsible for the lives lost in other lodging house fires in larger cities where the inmates were similarly dismissed from consideration because they were down and outs or on the way. Yet a moment's thought will convince that it is those whose improverished condition compels them to seek lodging in such places who stand most in need of official protection against just such hazards. Since the only competition in such quarters is usually that of cheapness, safety, involving expenditure, is not considered. For that reason there is all the more necessity for efficient inspection and enforcement of the laws.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

A MATTER OF PRINCIPLE

Young Mr. Rockefeller repeats that the maintenance of certain labor conditions in Colorado is "a matter of principle which we could not concede or arbitrate."

To the feudal lords of mediaeval Europe, says the New York World, the attachment of the serf to the soil was a legal right and a matter of principle.

In the pulpits in the South in 1860 property rights in black slaves were upheld by citation from Scripture and the Book of Common Prayer as a matter of principle.

In England it was long a matter of principle that government should not restrict a woman's free right to crawl on hands and knees through low mine tunnels dragging a carload of coal by a harness about her waist.

It is a matter of principle to some capitalists that parents shall be free to hire their little children to work long hours in shops.

That right of combination and organization, even if forced upon the unwilling, which Mr. Rockefeller would deny to workingmen, is defended by the lawyers of industrial monopoly as a matter of principle.

Mr. Rockefeller is correct in stating his "matter of principle." What he fails to note is that matters of principle are ever perishing in the development of human institutions. No matter of principle is big enough to stand out to the end against public necessity. For that matter, public necessity itself is a paramount matter of principle.—San Francisco Star.

URGE FULL CREWS

The action taken by the International Seamen's Union, which is holding its annual convention in Boston this week, in adopting resolutions condeming steamship lines for maintaining undermanned vessels and lack of skill among their crews, is most commendable. Men who have followed the sea as a vocation through all their lives, it would seem, are well able to judge as to the conditions that exist on sea-going vessels. It is significant that the very things suggested by Andrew Furuseth, president of the Seamen's Union, who was one of the commission representing the United States at the London Safety Convention, if in operation, would probably have greatly decreased the loss of life in the St. Lawrence river disaster. It is earnestly hoped that the action of the convention, which indorsed the La Follette Seamen's bill, will prove successful when that bill comes up for final action. The bill, which is described as a "conservative" one, is, however, considered a reasonably effective measure, and its passage is strongly urged by the Seamen's union.—Worcester Labor News.

KEEP TAB ON LOST TIME

As yet but two unions are keeping tab on the number of days worked each month by their members—the typographical and the electrical workers of the inside branch.

The printers pay their dues on the percentage plan, so much on their earnings, and this automatically furnishes the needed information. The electricians compile a record each week by roll call.

This information is of inestimable value while negotiating a new wage scale. This because it is not the amount of wage per hour or day our men receive but the average earnings for a year or any given length of time. The wage may be at the rate of $1 per hour, but if the membership of the union of that particular craft works but half time, earnings must be calculated on that basis.

This is the kind of information we need to have on hand to enlighten the public. We know of lots of men who have expressed surprise when a branch of skilled labor asked for an increase, saying, "Why, your men are getting $5 per day, $6 per day, or even $7," as the case may be. When these men learn that the average wage nets less than one-half the named sum for six months or for a twelve months, then we have their support.

What we want to do is to establish a system, to conduct our unions as a business man does his business. In such a manner that we may always have right at hand such information as may be of assistance in securing of contracts. For first of all, labor unions are business institutions, either good or bad or indifferent, and it all depends upon ourselves.—Fort Worth Union Banner.

FAVORS FREE SPEECH.

Reading, Pa., June 27.—The activity of trade unionists defeated an ordinance urged by a new commision, intended to suppress free speech and street parades. The local movement has organized unions of bakers, street railway men and cement workers.

WHEN PEACE COMES TO COLORADO

The Federal troops in Colorado may be depended on to disarm the combatants in the warfare that their coming has temporarily ended, to stop the shooting of women and children and to insure safety for human life. But there is one thing they cannot bring to Colorado, and that is peace. Nor will it come until the issues raised in this present strike are settled.

What are those issues?

In the public statement with which he supplemented his testimony before the congressional committee, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., attempted to define them.

His statement is that 90 per cent of the miners have been satisfied and contented and that the strikers were coerced by the threats and intimidations of unprincipled agitators from eastern states; that all the demands of the strikers had had been met long before the strike was called or thought of, except the demand for union recognition; that the issue raised is one of personal liberty, because the union, if recognized, would determine who might or might not work in the mines; and that the final issue is "whether the state, or failing the state, the nation shall make good the constitutional guarantee of law and order."

For clarity of expression and apparent conviction as to the large moral issues involved, no other statement from the operators can compare with this of Mr. Rockefeller. It must be read, however, in the light of Mr. Rockefeller's acknowledgment made before the congressional committee that he has not been in Colorado in ten years and has never talked with the miners he believes he is defending. An examination of the facts clearly demonstrates that of these statements the only accurate one is the last. The final issue does concern the constitutional guarantees of law and order, but not as understood by Mr. Rockefeller.

The statement that 90 per cent of the coal miners of Southern Colorado are happy and contented would be ridiculous if it were not too tragically false to be ridiculous. During the ten years that Mr. Rockefeller has not set foot in Colorado the miners have worked there under the domination of armed guards, employed by the companies and deputized by the State as peace officers.

Not only last year, however, but for a decade preceding intimidation has flourished, and men guilty of it have been guards, which in the words of the federal grand jury have been controlled by local companies. They have assaulted and beaten miners who offended them or the company. At the point of the gun they have compelled men to leave camp. They have refused admittance to the camps to men who did not please them, including officials of the State labor department, who came under authority of the law on trips of inspection. They have arbitrarily arrested men, who were behaving themselves, and thrown them into jail.

Does anyone believe that 90 per cent of the miners are happy and contented under such a regime? One of the demands of the strikers is for the "abolition of the notorious and criminal guard system." Mr. Rockefeller in his statement does not mention this demand.

A list of demands is enumerated in Mr. Rockefeller's statement, however, and he declares that, excepting recognition of the union, they have been "voluntarily granted" by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. These include the eight-hour day, semi-monthly payment of wages, freedom to trade elsewhere than at company stores, right to a check-weighman and an increase in wages.

The use of the word "grant" in connection with these demands reveals something of the situation that has prevailed in Colorado. Can it be that Mr. Rockefeller, member of the board of directors of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, does not know that the laws of Colorado require the doing of every one of these things except the wage increase?

Mr. Rockefeller, speaking for the leading corporation, is wholly vague as to the date when his company got around to observing the laws. There are many indications that it was not until the strike was brewing that the coal companies generally began to obey them, and the federal grand jury last fall made no exception in its sweeping charges against the coal companies on these very counts.

A check-weighman is a man chosen by the miners to represent them at the scales and keep a record of weights as a check on the tally kept by the employer's representative. The law of Colorado, as is the case in practically all other mining states, requires that the operators shall always allow the selection of such a representative and give him access to the tipple.

Two years ago the Colorado Fuel and Iron company posted notices on its properties that a check-weighman selected by his fellow workmen would be allowed at any of the company's mines. President J. F. Welborn testified before the congressional committee that, with the exception of one mine, the men have never seen fit to maintain a check-weighman for more than a few weeks. He denied that any request for a check-weighman has ever been declined by his company or the men discharged for asking for one.

The federal grand jury notwithstanding found a general belief among the miners that a demand for a check-weighman would be followed by discharge. Reports of deputy inspectors of the Colorado Department of Labor have for years stated that mine scales in Southern Colorado were grossly inaccurate and always on the side of light weights.

J. C. Osgood, chairman of the board of directors of the Victor-American Fuel company, testified before the congressional investigating committee that his company did not regard the eight-hour law until 1913. Mr. Osgood professed to believe that until that time it had not been binding on the coal companies. He intimated that he had had some influence in putting language into the former law which drew its fangs. And yet for more than ten years the Colorado constitution has required an eight-hour day in coal mines. That has also been the clear intent of the law, which, until 1913, every coal company in southern Colorado interpreted to suit itself.

When the Colorado operators cry out for the enforcement of law as the final issue of the strike, they are not coming into court with clean hands. Nor do they carry conviction in their espousal of the "open" shop.

Mr. Rockefeller declares in his statement that should the union be recognized, all the employes who had not cared to join the union—and he thinks the number would include about 90 per cent of them—would have to be discharged unless they submitted to union dictation. This is a principle, country-wide in its scope, he tells us, and asks whether a small minority of union men shall control the vast majority outside. As a matter of fact viewing the industry as country-wide there are about 750,000 coal miners in the United States, and of these 400,000 are members of the United Mine Workers of America.

To judge of that organization we must look not only to Colorado but to Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and the other States where the union is on a peace footing. At a recent hearing before the Commission on Industrial Relations a large coal operator from Illinois testified that in the mid-Western field the union has been straightforward and honorable in dealing with the employers, and for the miners it had meant immeasurable social betterment. There the check-off is in full operation, and union dues are taken out of the pay envelopes of all miners by the companies themselves. The same issue of the closed shop was raised in the great anthracite strike, when the United Mine Workers carried their organization into Eastern Pennsylvania, and there it was met by an award which left union membership optional with every man, and created a conciliation board which for over ten years has made for peace and mutual understanding.

The terms upon which employers and employes in the Colorado field might work together would have to be threshed out between them, there as in these other districts. But the present strike is for a more elementary principle, the right to negotiate.

Judged by their past performance the operators of Colorado are not fighting for the "open shop." They have stoutly maintained a closed shop—closed to organized labor—in violation of a law of the State. True enough, they offered several months ago to yield to many of the important demands of the strikers if they would only give up their demand for union recognition; but what did that offer of the employers involve? It was nothing more nor less than the offer of a promise to obey the laws of Colorado! The strikers refused the offer.

For ten years and more the operators have been under an obligation stronger than a promise—that of every citizen to obey the laws—and they have utterly flouted that obligation. What reason have the miners to expect now that they will regard a lesser one?

The miners in vain have looked to the state to protect them in their rights. The state has made no effort to enforce the laws. What reason have they to expect better of it in the future? There is just one power left in which they have confidence—the power of their own organized strength.

If further evidence is needed read the testimony before the congressional investigating committee, the report of the federal grand jury at Pueblo, the reports of the commissioner of labor. Go to Colorado, to Pueblo and Trinidad, as did the writer of these lines. Three years ago, on the ground, at every step, he was assailed with facts that revealed a condition of highhanded disregard of law, of labor exploitation and of repression of personal liberty. The half of the story has not been told.

To Mr. Rockefeller also it is a struggle for personal liberty in defense of which he is willing to risk a fortune. Curiously enough the issue seems to rise with every decade. In 1884 the miners struck and lost. They lost again in 1894 and again in 1904.

Three times in thirty years Mr. Rockefeller's principle has been vindicated. Individual, as opposed to collective bargaining has been maintained. And three times the miners upon whom the principle has been imposed have emerged again from pit mouth and shaft and have faced hunger, cold, deportation and death in opposition to the Rockefeller ideal. It is a liberty that has made for recurring war.

And so in 1914 the struggle came on again, and men, women, and children have been killed. There has been quibbling discussion about who fired the first shot, as if the half of Colorado could be thrown into open war by a single rifle ball! The employers, who have disobeyed the laws; the state, which has not enforced them; the employers, who hired mine guards to assault and intimidate; the state, which took those mine guards, in company pay, into its militia, made some of them officers, and then turned them on the strikers; the employers, who had machine guns shipped in from West Virginia; the state, which took those machine guns and turned them on the tented camps, where dwelt the families of the strikers—what answer have they to the question of responsibility for war?

Peace will not come to Colorado with disarmament. It will not come if Mr. Rockefeller spends his fortune in defense of the thing that he thinks is personal liberty. It will not come if the strikers are starved into submission. For with 1884, 1894 and 1904 in retrospect; with Ludlow and Forbes crying to high Heaven in 1914, all precedents point to war again in 1924. It is no peace that merely chokes the issue down.

When peace does come, there will be personal liberty. But it will be more than a liberty to toil. It will include liberty to enjoy the fruits of toil. And until there is protection for that liberty there will be no peace.—John A. Fitch in The Survey.

SETTLE FOR ALL TIME

Some one must have been telling the Colorado operators "bogy" stories about the terrible labor unions, or else, and more likely, press agents of the operators are inventing the "bogy" tales, to bolster up the weakness of a case that has already been adversely decided by every disinterested citizen of the State and of the nation.

What is this awful demand for recognition that the operators would have us believe means "turning over the management of their properties to the union."

Simply a method, the only possible method, by which the real grievances of the employes can be brought to the attention of the management.

We have heard the assertion, time and again, "we will take up individual grievances with our employes," but experience in every industry has demonstrated the fact that they do not live up to that assertion. The power to send the individual remonstrator "down the canon" as an object lesson to others who might be dissatisfied is too temptingly easy.

And so the grievances of the individual miners are repressed, possibly for years, until the possibility for expression presents itself, as in the present strike, and then all the pent-up resentment, caused by years of oppression, finds a vent.

Are the Colorado operators such "Bourbons" that they cannot learn from the past experiences.

Twice, at least, in the last twenty years have they practically driven out the entire population of their mining camps. And now again are they confronted with the self-same demand that they denied the first miners who opened out the coal mines in Frement, Las Animas, and Huerfano counties; the right to collectively present their grievances; the right to collectively demand the enforcement of such conditions of employment as are agreed on, through the only possible method known, a committee previously instructed by the men they represent.

Is it not plain? Can the employers not see, that if this demand were again successfully denied; if again the population of the mining villages are driven out, replaced by other men who must face the same necessities, it is only a matter of a few more years when they will again be called upon to grant or to deny the self-same demands?

Not even in Colorado can this necessary demand be always denied. The citizens of Colorado see peace and prosperity in the mining States where the right of collective bargaining is accepted.

Again and again they have been taxed to the limit of their resources to uphold corporations composed of non-residents in that State in what they, the residents of Colorado, know is a false notion of rights of property.

Today, all over the civilized world the name of Colorado is a synonym for "barbarism," the savage murder of women and babes.

And, unless the present strike is adjusted on a basis that is fair; that will permit the miners to collectively present their grievances in the future; that will establish the political right of each individual miner, it is certain that it can only be a matter of a few more years until the citizens of Colorado will be facing the self-same problem. And, in the meantime, the driven slaves of the mines will be a menace to the institutions of the State.

As in the past, the corporation counted and controlled vote of the coal counties will wield its sinister influence in the politics of the State. Real grievances must find real redress.

The citizens of the State of Colorado must demand that the men who work in the mines controlled by outside corporations shall be assured the rights and privileges of free men.—United Mine Workers' Journal.

APPROVES PENSIONS

After experimenting for eighteen months with private pensions for a few families and studying conditions surrounding the other 500 families in its care, the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has decided that the State or city or private charity organizations should provide pensions for dependent widows and children. This was announced in a report just issued by the association.

The decision is based, according to the report on the health and efficiency of the children and mothers in the families to which the association granted pensions as compared with the health and efficiency of the members of other needy families. Fifty pensions have been granted since the association began its experiment in December, 1912, and of these seven have been discontinued because the increased efficiency of the families made them unnecessary. Of the other forty-three families, the report says, only eight of the mothers are working outside of their homes, and these are spending only a short time daily away from their children. In the case of the 500 families studied, which were not given regular pensions, the report says that nearly 200 of the mothers are working away from home and their children are necessarily neglected.

"The effect of this enforced neglect is indicated by the evidence of waywardness and truancy among the children," the report sets forth. "Twenty-four are in correctional institutions at the present time."

The largest pension granted was $14.25 a week, to a family consisting of a mother and six children. The average was $34 a month. When the pensions were first granted, the report says, members of all except four families needed medical attention and nursing.

JUSTICE TO LABOR UNIONS.

The Clayton Anti-Trust bill, the provisions of which will be explained later, exempts trade unions and farmers' organizations from its provisions against unlawful trusts. That is as it should be. Years ago the Sherman Anti-Trust law was turned from its proper purpose into a club, with which many federal judges have attempted to break the backs of labor unions. The attitude of the judges who thus misused a law is merely the reflection of a class prejudice. It is significant that not a vote was cast in the House of Representatives against the provisions by which labor unions are thus free from judicially legalized tyranny.—San Francisco Star.

THE DANGER IN LIES.

It is not without reason said that he who has not a good memory should never offer to tell lies. When they disguise and alter, by often telling the same story, they can scarce avoid contradicting themselves, by reason that the real fact, having first taken possession in the memory, and being there imprinted by the way of knowledge and science, it will ever be ready to present itself to the imagination, and to destroy falsehood, which cannot have so sure and settled a footing there as certainty.—Montaigne.

ONE DAY REST IN SEVEN.

San Francisco, June 27.—Bartenders in this city are conducting a campaign for one day's rest in seven, and in many instances their request has been granted.

Anti-war Advocate Favors Arbitration

Since our republic was founded, in our three foreign wars, all of which we began, we have lost less than 15,000 men by foreign bullets, but every year we lose 600,000 citizens from preventable causes in our country alone. We are the most reckless of life of all great nations. Our only real dangers are within, and therefore our chief expenditure for defense should be against these. War does not promote virility. It kills the most fit and leaves the weaker to breed an enfeebled posterity.

Two dollars out of three in the federal treasury go to pay for past wars and preparations for future war, leaving only one-third for all constructive purposes. Owing to the increasing interdependence of nations, a victorious nation is now bound to lose by war more than it can gain. War is now futile. The nations are racing toward revolution and bankruptcy, mortgaging the distant future for rival armaments, although adequate substitutes for war now exist.

World organization must precede international peace. This is impossible until self-government replaces despotism. Now some degree of representative government exists almost everywhere, and with steam, electricity, modern commerce, and widespread investments, is creating organic interdependence of nations. In over 200 international settlements by arbitration or commission, no contestant has repudiated the decision and resorted to war.

No war was ever more than half just. If one side was right, the other was wrong, and often both were wholly or partly wrong. No war could be "holy" or "righteous" any more than an apple rotten on one side could be "good." Victory has nothing to do with justice. It is untrue that "conquer we must when our cause it is just." War is to be condemned because its makers do not aim to secure impartial justice, but merely prove which side is the stronger.—World's Peace Bulletin.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

President Carl, of the Ohio Printers' State Conference, illustrates the advantages of organization of workingmen as follows:

"The average wage of the compositors in this State is about $19 per week. Out of this wage they are paying about 2½ per cent into the union. This is equal to $2 per month. The Cleveland union alone, with a membership of 685, collects $837.94 monthly in dues; this amounts to $10,055.28 per year. This investment has enabled them in the last few years to reduce their hours of labor from ten to eight. It has enabled them to increase their pay about 22 per cent. This improved condition shows the wisdom of their 2½ per cent investment."

DEMOCRATIZING THE FACTORY REALM

What is the point of view from which to regard industrial questions in order to answer them successfully? Speaking of the Exhibit of Industrial Relations at the Ethical Culture Society building, Professor Felix Adler expressed himself as follows:

"The object of the recent betterment movements has been admirably defined in the phrase 'bringing the human factor forward in industry.' This is something like a new light, though one wonders at the preceding darkness in people's minds.

"It means that while labor may be a commodity offered for hire in the market, we have got to remember that back of labor is the laborer, back of the commodity is the human being with all the strange claims that he has upon our sympathy and our respect.

"The interest and sympathy aroused at the start have naturally taken the direction of ameliorating the physical condition of the workers. If 'A man's a man for a' that,' he has got to be treated as a man. He may not be overworked, because if he is he is handled as if he were a beast of burden. He may not be mutilated by lack of the proper safeguarding machinery.

"His wages must be such as to make it possible for him to have a decent home. When he becomes superannuated he is not to be thrown on the scrap heap like old iron.

"And so pension systems, workmen's compensation schemes, tenement house improvement schemes, luncheon and rest room facilities have formed subjects of discussion, and, in part, of achievement. All these varied enterprises deserve encouragement and support.

"It is not enough, though, to consider the physical side, it is also necessary to realize that the worker as a human being has an intellectual and moral nature. The most interesting and searching question is whether in any way the modern industrial system can be so tempered as to do approximate justice to the worker as an intellectual and moral being.

"Is it not a fact that the main industrial occupations are simply deadening? Instead of fostering and promoting the mentality of man, do they not paralyze him? Is it possible for society to see its way toward remedial action?

"At any rate, is it not of the first importance to survey the field and discover what has been done in the way of educational uplift for the mechanic and the artisan, either by a more generous system of apprenticeship training or by providing education for adult workers after the apprenticeship is over?

"Of course, in agriculture the obstacle to the mating of manual and mental occupations seems far less insurmountable. Agriculture is becoming applied chemistry, applied biology, and applied entomology, and with the help of our agricultural high schools and colleges we may look forward to seeing a generation of farmers in this country for whom agriculture will attain to something of the dignity of a liberal vocation.

"But the problem, even in the agricultural trades, need not be utterly incapable of solution if those who are interested and in touch with the situation are really determined to bring forward the human factor on the intellectual side.

"Concerning the human factor of the laborer on the moral side is where we touch on a sore position in the relations of the employer and the wage-earners.

"One of the most poignant paradoxes of the present situation is the contradiction between the democracy outside of the factory and the absolute monarchy within the factory. Is it possible that the strain of such a situation can last forever? Is not this contradiction in the life of our people at bottom the source of most of what is called the social unrest?

"Is it natural for men to be taught and told every day of their lives that so far as the government of the country is concerned their self-respect depends on their participation in the making of the laws which they are bound to obey, and on the other hand, to have it impressed upon them day by day in the factory that they are to take the orders of their superiors without any right on their part to assist in the making of the rules to which they are subordinate?

"It is on this account that the experiments that have been tried in the direction of democratizing factory life are of the greatest moment; such experiments, for instance, as that one which has been successfully conducted for some years by a large and prosperous firm of merchants in Boston and others in different parts of the country.

"Why should there not be in the great industries that engage in one case as many as 200,000 employes under a single management, something like an industrial parliament, having first an advisory or consultive voice, like the advisory bodies in the English Crown colonies, or having a certain sphere of limited authority and responsibility assigned to them, to be gradually enlarged?

"In connection with the issue of self-respect it may perhaps be noted that unquestionably some of the most benevolent experiments undertaken by high-minded employers have been shipwrecked for the reason that the benevolent force was too much obtruded.

"The mainspring in the American workingman is the belief in his independent manhood, and the desire to affirm it. He who affronts this belief, even if he comes with gifts in his hands, is sure to meet with a repulse, and he has no right to complain of what he calls the ingratitude of the working people, for he has made the cardinal mistake of misunderstanding the nature of men.

"We have many things to deplore in the labor world today. Many mistakes have been made on both sides, but it seems to me that the one thing we should not deplore is just this stiffness of the self-respecting workingman, despite the friction which, in actual contact, it may produce.

"In some respects, while our political life is becoming more and more Americanized, our industrial life is being badly Europeanized. We must purge the leaven of bad Europeanism out of our industrial veins."—New York Press.

Uncle Sam Favors Industrial Insurance

The United States public health service has indorsed the idea of industrial insurance, the burden of which is to be shared by the state, the employer, and the employe.

In the report just made public the director of the public health service approves the statement that the basic principle of industrial insurance should be to prevent illness, rather than to pay the costs of preventable diseases and disabilities. These conclusions are announced:

1. Industrial sickness insurance is an economic necessity in social evolution.
2. The basis upon which industrial insurance should rest, is the prevention of illness and physical disabilities.
3. Frequent periodic physical examinations of workers constitute the logical means by which defects and diseases can be detected in their incipiency.
4. The scope of such examinations should be extended to include home as well as factory conditions.
5. Industrial insurance based upon preventive measures should redound greatly to the benefit of society by reducing the annual loss of time through illness, by establishing minimum hygenic standards for industries, by favoring the enactment of uniform legislation, and by increasing the efficiency of local health authorities.
6. The cost of carrying industrial insurance based on preventive principles systems.

Industrial insurance is an economic necessity in modern social evolution, according to the report. The burden of carrying it should be the state. The employer and the state should co-operate to prevent diseases and the employe should assist them by joining in willingly in their plans.

All of the systems of industrial insurance now are at fault because they do not take up the question of prevention, but deal with the situation only after disease starts in. The employe does not enjoy the benefits of sickness insurance until the disease or disability has lasted some time.

In other words existing systems of insurance fail to recognize adequately the principle at the root of the present day campaigns in the interest of public health, namely that of prevention. Too great attention has been paid to providing the sick employe with medical attention after he becomes entitled to it and too little to preventing the illness which entitled him to the benefit of the insurance.

Systems of industrial insurance will be costly until the principle of prevention is taken into account.

Educational Value of Safety Campaigns

In many cities about the country the street railway companies, and in some instances by civic organizations, have instituted "safety" campaigns with the purpose of pointing out and impressing the public, especially children, with the dangers of street travel and also regarding the precautions that should be taken to avoid them.

The methods adopted to direct attention to these matters are various. The advertising columns of the newspapers are utilized; circulars and letters are sent through the mails, as in Boston, for instance, where the Chamber of Commerce has employed this method to reach parents and request them to warn their children of the perils they are exposed to when playing in the streets. In some cities the movies have been pressed into service at which free exhibitions are given presenting object lessons in how accidents are liable to occur, demonstrating the proper way to get on and off street cars and other matters pertinent to the purpose in view. This plan has proved popular with young and old, being entertaining as well as instructive.

The need of such educational work is obvious as indicated by the great number of accidents in the streets. While the automobile is responsible for many of these, yet the electrics and horse-drawn vehicles contribute a considerable quota also. In a great number of cases the victim is himself to blame. This is true of youngsters who are prone to ignore the regular crossings and dodge out from behind a wagon which cuts off their view, into the middle of the street directly in front of a moving car or vehicle, oftentimes with tragic results. Against this practice, children should be particularly warned, for it frequently happens even though the motorman or the driver of an automobile or a truck be ever so careful or vigilant, he is unable to pull up in time to prevent a disaster.

These safety campaigns have considerable practical merit and ought to result in reducing the number of accidents on the streets. They should be inaugurated everywhere, especially at this time when the vacation season is about to open and so many children will be at liberty and left largely to their own devices. While it is impossible to keep some of them from using the streets for playgrounds it is possible to impress upon them the need of observing caution and pointing out to them the things they should not do and the risks they should avoid taking.—Fall River (Mass.) Globe.

ELECTRICS FOR ALL

Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz, the great electrical engineer, predicts that within ten years the better paid class of workmen will not be city dwellers, but will make their homes in the country districts, riding to and from their work in electric automobiles. The power will charge the batteries at night, when the demand for power current is low. He believes that the cost of operating an electric will drop to $10 a month, and that cars can be had for not more than $500 each. The plan, if it works out according to the ideas of Dr. Steinmetz, will go far to reduce the cost of living. The country-dwelling workman will have his garden and his pens. Moreover, he will be the better in mind and body for his country living.

As the Albany Argus points out:

"Thomas A. Edison says that 75 per cent of the electrical problems are still to be worked out, so the present generation may expect to see more wonderful things than electric automobiles that can be bought for $500 each and run for $10 a month."

THE OUTSIDE 'AGITATOR'

It has been clearly shown by many of our leading journals that the outside labor agitator is not only a most conscienceless person, but a most influential one. We have had several chances to observe him recently, in West Virginia, in Michigan, in Colorado. In each case we found a contented body of laboring men, well paid, well fed, well sheltered in weather-tight houses with all modern conveniences, worked just hard enough to keep them in the pink of physical condition, and surrounded by clean, bright-eyed, cheery families. In each case we found a thoughtful, considerate and generous group of employers, constantly studying how they could give their workmen more of the comforts of life without depriving themselves of the bare necessities.

Enter the outside labor agitator, and, lo! an amazing metamorphosis! These happy laboring men, in whose minds have never lurked the least incipient germ of discontent, suddenly forget their happy homes, their children's welfare, their loving employers, their chance, by thrift, to become President of the United States, and throw down their tools exactly as if self-interest and gratitude were qualities belonging exclusively to a bygone age. Who but a labor agitator (outside or inside) could accomplish so much? It is miraculous. If we hadn't seen it solemnly and convincingly set forth in some of our most respectable newspapers, we could hardly have believed it.—E. O. J., in Life.

ASKS EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Fort Smith, Ark., June 27.—The Central Trades and Labor Council has called on city authorities to establish an eight-hour day for municipal employes. The resolutions provide an exemption in the case of employes "whose service does not demand the constant use of brain and muscle and whose constant presence at a post of duty is necessary to protect the property and life of citizens."

Vice President Duncan Discusses Shop "Efficiency"--Facts by Level-Headed Unionist

In an address on "Efficiency" before the Economic Club of New York, Vice President Duncan, of the A. F. of L., and international president of the Granite Cutters' Association of America, said:

The word "Efficiency" has been given a new meaning. Webster's International Dictionary in a general way defines it as "characterized by useful activity," and in mechanics as "the ratio of useful work to energy expended." The new meaning indicates that it is a synonym for sweating—not the perspiration brand, but that of getting something advantageous, as labor, from anyone by exaction, as "to sweat laborers."

Organized labor accepts and practices Webster's efficiency. We make it part of our mechanical efforts. We stamp it so indelibly in our economics that the purposes for which we organize into trade associations or unions set it forth among the objects for organizing, usually in some such language as this: "The objects of this association are to encourage a higher standard of skill, to secure adequate pay for work performed, to endeavor by legal and proper means to elevate the moral, intellectual, and social conditions of members, and to improve the trade."

To paraphrase these excellent morals into one word would spell "efficiency" in its purest, fullest, and best application. Evidently this is not what is meant or intended by the newly applied use of an otherwise very expressive word, for as the new notion is dissected, we find that it strikes at the very root of workshop ethics.

It temporarily offers blood-money, so-called, to the man being coached to exceed the task, also a bonus to the speeder or task-setters, but will result eventually in a reduction of the worker's wages. For a time the former is driven by the latter to exceed his natural ability to produce, and when all that is in him has thus been urged along, the result is pointed to as one man's output. Then a day's pay, with the employer's representative as judge of the amount, is placed upon it, and the task-setter who has gone the limit, as we say in the shop, is of no more use to the employer excepting perhaps to go through the same process with another victim. Thus we have in a crude way, an introduction to the two different kinds of efficiency which affect the part of modern industry under discussion.

I grant you this is not what is desired by the promoters of the new cult. No man has broader or deeper human sympathies than my friend and neighbor, Mr. Brandeis. If I may borrow a phrase, "he means well," but his environments have not permitted of his mingling in the output of the boiler and locomotive shop, the coal mine, the stone yard, or among iron workers on the twenty-fifth story of a sky scraper, consequently, his highly tensioned and imaginative brain weaves out a theory so pleasing in the conception, so tickling to the fancy and so idealistic in the motive, that the mere matter of it being wholly impracticable is forgotten.

Mr. Brandeis suavely declares as if it were true, that we are yet laying bricks and cutting stone as was done in Pharoah's time, and after trying to read that grotesque statement into my argument, he proceeds to state that I, therefore, desire to continue old and effete methods of building construction. I deny the allegation absolutely.. The only resemblance is that in Pharaoh's time bricks were laid and stones were cut, but there the analogy ends. I object to having motives imputed to me which form no part of my position. Several of our large modern building firms would gather around them comparatively a few mechanics, and would build a duplicate of Cheops, the great pyramid, in much less than a presidential term. In order to help an entirely mistaken argument on his erroneous position, Mr. Brandeis calls to his aid a skit from Kipling that present building methods in London are the same as in the great Pharaoh's time. If he desired to consult home talent he could, with much effect, instead, quote from Montague's "New York in motion:"

* * * *

Perambulating Wall Street, you cast a curious eye
Upon a rain of girders that hurtle from the sky.
You side step falling boulders, you duck a granite block,
You dodge a mass of iron and angle beams and rocks.
And, piqued with passing interest, commingled with surprise,
You ask the next policeman what all this signifies.
"That shack," he says, "was only two dozen stories tall.
They're going to tear it down and put a building there, that's all."

* * * *

Reposing in your chamber at your brand new hotel,
At dawn you're roused from slumber, you still the clanging bell;
You hasten to the wall 'phone and grimly ask the clerk
If this unheard-of outrage is his especial work:
Politely he informs you to don your street array
And get outside the building as swiftly as you may.
"We're tearing down the building," he says, "but that's all right.
We'll have a larger, better one upon the spot tonight."

We are told that "efficiency-management" selects men who will find pleasure and delight in their work. Nonsense. Men's inclinations lead them to look for employment into which they put unrestrained will-power and delight; otherwise the "management" referred to would never meet them.

It is said that efficiency-management guarantees a basic hourly rate and gives higher pay from time to time. Possibly it might if those theorists who are evolving this scheme were also captains of industry, and did not change their minds in the transition from mental to material things, but in practice this is certainly not the result. Collective bargaining between employers and employes would accomplish more along this line in a decade than so-called efficiency-management could ever hope to accomplish, and the progress made would be by mutual and voluntary effort and would, therefore, involve the highest principles of citizenship.

As an inducement, "efficiency-management" offers pensions to workers at the end of service. The thought is out of joint with the main question, in fact, belittles it. If efficiency so-called had played its part as per its new definition, pensions would not be necessary, and the idea that they would be granted or even that they would be available, proves the inefficiency of the scheme, for if it contained the inherent qualities claimed for it, when the end of service came the workman whose labor had been so scientifically and energetically enhanced should be financially beyond the necessity of a pension. The appearance of the need of a pension, therefore, manifestly suggests that exploitation of the workman's chief asset, his labor power, might be expected rather than his exaltation.

We are not informed where the pension would come from, whether from the industry, the state, the nation, or from a fund created by those who had been speeded under the system. Moreover, it is not much of an inducement or incentive to a worker to inveigle him into a doubtful method of productivity to be worked to the utmost limit until he becomes unfit as a producer, and then to offer him a pension.

It is said that "efficiency-management" would give workmen many opportunities for promotion. To whom, and over whom? To the most capable, you say? Well, then, our trade agreement methods are ahead, as is generally true, for they provide a minimum wage rate and above this the extra skilled worker receives or should receive increased compensation, and which points the way to promotion. The trade agreement also aims to put compensation for labor performed sufficiently high to place the worker when he is no longer capable of being a wage-earner at ease, living on his savings and not dependent on a state or other pension, which, although welcome when needed, should not be considered by our boasted civilization as a necessity, and certainly would not be so considered if the worker we are discussing were given an equitable share of the market value of that which he helps to produce.

Again, "efficiency-management" claims it would "graduate efficiency-award to every worker from apprentice to president." We can imagine speeding the apprentice, but who is to speed the president that he may qualify for the extra award?

Any method of betterment should increase men's earning power, but seldom is the reward so generally visible as this new plan avers. Employers are human beings, no more and no less. They will not pay more in compensation to workers than they can help paying, and the scramble for jobs among the idle human beings militates against fancy or idealistic methods in industry. Both conditions combined send the wage rate down to a position where the resistive and collective force of the trade unions cries stop, and from this position or protest the unions endeavor to be constructive and progressive in the eternal grind for betterment. And where their efforts are not visible the wage rate is generally found to be below "a living wage."

Efficiency, so-called, admits that collective bargaining has done much toward increasing wages, but claims that it cannot offer a final solution of the labor problem, and gives as a reason that wages cannot be increased indefinitely. Will "efficiency-management" increase wages indefinitely? Besides, there is much doubt if there ever will be final solution of the labor problem, for contentions of this year affecting our industrial affairs will find accomplishment in a few years, and so on. The desire for betterment is a quality of the healthy mind; and the eternal source from which the desire for accomplishment springs, like unto the inherent effort which causes the pursuit of happiness, is as near to the idea of perpetual motion as our finite mental status can comprehend.

We are told by "efficiency-management" that approaching industrial friction will hamper development, and that neither party (employer nor employe) considers the interests of the other. This is theoretical misapprehension. Does not the modern trade agreement fully represent both? What else is collective bargaining? Each method recognizes the interests of both parties. Each method consists of definite, concrete, mutual contracts in which real efficiency is paramount, and in which, through the piece-work system, where it is in use, or in the establishment of a minimum day wage with compensation graded upward according to the earning power of the workman, efficiency is rewarded on a basis of mutual understanding, instead of the workman being goaded on by a speeding or tasking boss, whose only ambition in the melee is to earn a percentage on his cunning in inducing the worker to overwork himself. Does our civilization require such an unnatural system? Are business methods in the workshops so lax as to need new tasking methods to require the worker to measure up to modern needs? Are the captains of industry so ignorant about economy in commerce? Are our workmen who are each producing a third more than similar workmen do in any other country where hand labor or hand and machine labor combined are features, so tardy or so trifling in their vocations? We answer emphatically in the negative.

That the cult in question is intended as a knock on trade-union efficiency, is noticeable in the "efficiency-management" statement that it would be better for the community at large for workmen to devote their efforts to the promotion of the speeding system and get their reward, than to trust to their unions to get and keep for them what the unions can get and keep for them. For further proof I refer to the following strong statement by Fred W. Taylor in "Shop-Management," page 1479. "When the workmen are convinced that a system is offered which will yield them larger returns than the Union can offer they will promptly drop the Union." This is as meaningful as it is illogical. The workmen would still need the Union to guarantee them that the "larger returns" would be maintained. Those who doubt this know little of commercial manipulations. But my purpose just now is to prove that however plausibly presented, the real purpose of these transcendentalists is to try to break up the Unions or to make their efforts nugatory.

We are informed that the piece-work system should be more in evidence. This would be equal to a motorman telling an eminent surgeon how to properly remove gall stones. Practical men whose lives have been passed in a business and have abandoned the piece-work system because of its lack of real efficiency, especially in the quality of the output, need not to be lectured by a group of even well-intended theorists on the subject. The former know. The latter are not even good guessers on practical affairs.

We are told that efficiency-management "would eliminate the constant necessity for driving men." This would be great and grand if true. But imagine, if you can, a speeding boss who urges a man along for all there is in him, even resorting to the bribe of a bonus, having eliminated "the constant necessity for driving men." Simple in words, is it not? But, oh my, what a difference there is when you come to do it. Here again Mr. Taylor (Shop-Management, page 1480) does not leave us in doubt. Listen. "No workman could long resist the help and persuasion of five foremen over him. He will either do the work he is told to or leave." I agree with the alternative; he would leave. Who could bear the "persuasion" in question and live? Besides, does not the cost of "persuading" also come out of the labor value of the victim?

But why practice this new theory on commerce alone? "Management" seems to be doing very well. It owns speeding autos, yachts, has fine residences and many servants, more or less efficient. It goes to Europe or the mountains in summer and to Florida and California in winter. It is sufficiently effective to form trusts and monopolistic combinations through which fewer officers are required, and those who are essential are correspondingly higher paid. Studied along the line of elimination of competition and of increased compensation, it may be said to have shown such apt absorption of scientific efficiency as to make the newest crop of "efficiency-managers" green with envy.

The man behind the hammer does not desire to see a method introduced to overwork him more surely than grim competition has already done. He would rather welcome a new system to guarantee more steady employment, at a less rapid gait, with the attendant surety of better health and longer life, and he who can bring this about will be hailed as no one has been hailed since the Carpenter of Nazareth incarnated the great moral, "As ye would that others should do unto you, do ye also unto them."

But what about the professions? The new cult is mostly composed of lawyers, a few editors, and an unknown quantity called "intellectuals." Why not practice "efficiency-management" among those, and if it works well, others will copy it. Why try the experiment "on the dog" all the time? Begin with lawyers, for instance. What a field there is among the legal fraternity to practice efficiency-management! To them is attributable much of "the law's delay," the continuing of suits, the number of unnecessary or unwarranted indictments, and through the practice of cunning sometimes the miscarriage of justice. They abuse energy and otherwise useful effort through following empty and meaningless customs and in saying and writing ancient and useless phrases. They waste more time and money in following antiquated methods, by which judges and lawyers more seriously interfere with the administration of justice and the attainment of equity than is evident in any other phase of business life. Let them get task masters, on efficiency, who will speed them along on thought and action, not forgetting the promise of a bonus. The saving to business pursuits generally would, I feel sure, soon exceed the enormous $1,000,000 daily saving through "efficiency" on the railroads of our great country, the announcement of which quite recently took our breath, until we were assured by railroad magnates that the statement was a pipe dream.

The expounders of the new scheme inform us that "the task given to a man is based on a detailed investigation by a trained expert on the best methods of doing work, and the task setter acts as instructor." As a skilled workman I want no task nor task setter to harass me at my work. That would rob me of my individuality and self-reliance and would reduce me to an automaton.

Alongside of this doubtful theory Organized Labor places its effort at efficiency and invites close comparison between the two systems. Industrial and economic progress depend more upon education and a clear, well-nourished brain than any system of speeding that could be devised, and Organized Labor is foremost in support of our public schools. We believe in school-room education, as well as workshop education. We favor industrial education, and have called for the enactment of state legislation to permit of the high school preparing men and women for industrial pursuits co-equal with the high school education guaranteed at present to those who propose to enter the professions. We also favor industrial night schools where workers can receive education that will develop their minds while their hands are being trained in the workshop. Our methods, we believe, are superior to the new scheme. They make for welfare and good citizenship.

We are opposed to the speeding system in its application to the workshop, and claim to speak with more authority on this than on changes of executive methods in the management of great enterprises. We see nothing in the speeding system but an effort to turn manual laborers into specialists, each performing a certain task month after month, as a wheel in a machine performs its part, the monotony of which, especially when men are driven to high speed, would drive them to the verge of insanity. If any of you ever passed an hour in a sweat shop (as visitors, I mean) in the clothing industry, where specialization perforce is practiced, you will have an idea of our conception of what is being preached to us in the way of efficiency-management. We are not mere machines; we are human beings, and protest against being discussed and considered as co-equal with machinery. The claim that a worker who has become expert in one portion of an industry, and who has become so through great mental and physical strain, would more quickly become an expert in any other employment, is against everything experience has yet indicated. In fact, specialists are usually unfit for anything else than the work on which they become expert, and when anything happens to deprive them of their special work, they invariably fall into and increase the ranks of the unemployed. They are not fitted for nor adapted to other lines of work.

The whole scheme of efficiency-management is a beautiful theory, but is wholly impracticable. It is nerve-racking and wage-reducing, and unless something better can be brought to the relief of the already overworked wage-earner in the way of real efficiency, please rather help him along in collective bargaining as practiced under trade agreements, which grades his wages upwards from an acknowledged minimum rate. It stimulates the worker to rational effort and to free will activity born of an inherent desire to do something, unharassed by a speeding boss, for the welfare of the human family, instead of being speeded for a bonus with the assurance of an early death.

Instead of demanding your pound of flesh from us—aye, even the last drop of blood in your pound of flesh, in the eternal grind for so-called efficiency, why not try another kind of speeding—seeing, for instance, that workmen are well fed, well clad, well housed. Sufficiency in these particulars would certainly induce natural and earnest effort toward plentiful output and of good quality.

This new scheme proposes to foist upon us a whirligig of motion equal to the rhythmical turn of a wheel in a machine, but in addition, to increase those motions seemingly in mathematical ratio. What does all this mean? Have workmen in the past been idlers and their employers fools? Some may have been, but they were exceptions—just as we have had bum politicians, shyster lawyers, dishonest office-holders, and frenzied financiers who fluttered for a time and then were forgotten—but the general run of employers and workmen are not the fools and idlers this passive cult would have you believe.

May we not for a moment view our subject from a different angle? What say you, my theoretical friends, to putting your scheme into use where it may do real, and, let us hope, permanent good? What stable industry most needs is steady employment for workmen. To them the fear of losing their jobs is a veritable hell upon earth. If therefore, you can speed, instruct, influence, or legislate management into efficiency in this direction, our hats will come off to you. Start, for instance, with the hard-coal regions of Pennsylvania. There, thousands of workmen go deep into mother earth to clip coal from its fastenings, primarily to supply a commercial as well as a household commodity essential alike to business and to comfort, but really to increase the large income of haughty coal barons, who in their lurid outbursts of pathos and alleged responsibilities have even claimed partnership with the Deity, yet who prevent the miners from working beyond 200 days in a year. Here is a real system of restriction of product. Statistics show the miners' working days per annum to be from 188 to 212. Now, then, if a change to about 300 working days were given them, two great blessings would be evident: there earning and producing power would be normally enhanced, and the price to the consumer of anthracite coal would be somewhat reduced. The former would be a human and the latter a business virtue, and here, therefore, is a great chance to boom an experiment in efficient-management.

In the clothing trade, men, women and children are "sweated" for months; then go idle for months every year. Why not instill your efficiency into better management in that industry?

Coming back to the subject proper, we are often told we do not understand the new scheme. Our reply is, that we believe we understand it thoroughly, and we also believe we know what the net result would be, but our academic and zealous friends understand neither us nor workshop tactics. They want to further exploit labor; we want to further exalt labor, and in pursuance of the latter we will in the future, as in the past, embrace every practical means to the desired end, but the notion with which we are just now confronted aims at "remaking" workmen in a new mould, trimmed, polished, with bulging muscles, swift of hand and foot, improved eyesight, shop value 75 per cent more acute, docile, accepting and being governed by thought from the speeding boss, and for what? We repeat, for what?

THE NEED FOR INTELLIGENCE

For many years past the average citizen has been heard to complain that our legislative bodies in the United States, municipal, state and national, are made up of an undesirable proportion of lawyers. Just why this condition of affairs prevails, but few have stopped to inquire. It is true, of course, that the training of the lawyer has a tendency to equip him for the duties of a legislator to a greater extent than in any other calling, with the possible exception of journalism.

While it is freely admitted that it is a good idea to have a number of lawyers in our legislative bodies, the feeling is growing that there should be curtailment now owing to the preponderance of this profession in such bodies and the danger, because of this, of top-heavy, one-sided and faulty construction. It is the general belief that lawyers are too prone to cling to technicalities, to precedents and traditions and that a more liberal sprinkling of laymen from various walks of life would give us better laws and more satisfactory government all around. It is felt that while the services of lawyers are of great value in such bodies, they frame laws that are too ambiguous and involved to suit the purposes of the average citizen who is without legal training, and therefore the tempering influence of a large number of laymen must of necessity result in an improvement all along the line.

The difficulty of bringing about such a change lies in the fact that the average layman does not take sufficient interest in governmental affairs to properly equip himself for the duties of legislator, and until he does the domination of the lawyer will continue. Only recently in a lecture before the law students of Boston University, former President Taft was insistent on the point that it is the duty of the lawyer to identify himself with and take a prominent part in the conduct of political affairs.

If this advice is followed, and it doubtless will be, by a large number of the listening students, and by lawyers in general, then the laymen who desire a change in conditions within the confines of our legislative halls must do some very tall hustling to maintain the desired even balance in the shaping of public policy through the medium of legislation.

The truth of the matter is there are not, in our present scheme of things, opportunities enough presented to those of other callings to equip themselves for the duties of statesmanship. Outside of the legal profession, journalism and the labor movement (and the latter has only of recent years been aroused from its lethargy in this regard) the opportunities for acquiring the necessary training for such duties as fall to the lot of the successful legislator are deplorably scarce, and until this condition of affairs is changed it is certain the lawyer, because of attention to governmental affairs, will predominate in all our legislative bodies.

The lawyer knows from past history of law and its development what can be done in a legal way, but he does not always know the needs of the people so well as the layman, and it is to bring about a combination of the two that the average citizen believes in fewer lawyers and more laymen as legislators.

It is not the purpose of this discussion to urge the incompetent to aspire to political honors, but rather to bring to the attention of all who believe in republican institutions the necessity for taking an active interest in the affairs of government and gaining the knowledge required in order to intelligently legislate for the government of a democratic people. Of knaves and incompetents we already have a superabundance. Of honest, intelligent, liberty-loving citizens we shall never have an oversupply.

Speed the day when every citizen shall take as much interest in the affairs of government as does the lawyer, then, indeed, will we have an ideal government founded upon justice and intelligently directed by all of the people and in the interest of all of the people. This great boon can only be attained by having all of the people represented in our legislative halls. Until the dawning of that day we must suffer the consequences of our own negligence and inactivity.—San Francisco Labor Clarion.

SCIENTISTS PLAN SLUMLESS CITY

An idealistic project has recently been launched by an international organization known as the "World Conscience Society." The details and plan were conceived and perfected after ten years of labor by Hendrik Christian Anderson, an American-Scandinavian sculptor, residing in Rome, assisted by some forty sculptors, artists, engineers, architects, and scientists, and has for its object the establishment of an ideal world city where all international activities are to have their home and inspiration. A review of the massive and beautifully illustrated volume which embodies the plan in its details was recently published in the Monthly Bulletin of the Pan-American Union.

"This proposed international city," writes the reviewer, "is to be a city of light, health, wide avenues, parks, playgrounds, fountains, lagoons, and noble buildings.

"It is to be a city without slums, a city of efficiency, convenience, and beauty. Not only in structure, plan, and equipment will it be the ideal city, but it is intended to become the intellectual, artistic, and practical international capital of the world; a clearing house for the various social, cultural, scientific, and political aspirations of humanity.

"As designed it will cover some ten square miles of ground. Its architectural plans are so drawn that it can be built at almost any spot accessible to the sea that the nations may choose. Science, art, and physical culture are the three international divisions. The scientific center is connected with the center of art by the broad Avenue of Nations, flanked on either side by palaces which will house Ambassadors and delegates representing their respective nations. It has for its crowning motif the gigantic Tower of Progress, which rises to the height of 1,000 feet or more.

"The art center is connected with the physical culture center by means of gardens devoted to horticulture, natural history, zoology, and botany. The physical center is intended to facilitate a world reunion of athleticism and to promote the scientific development of the human form in all nations. A vast stadium is its central feature."

The estimated cost of creating such a city, according to the author of the plan, would not be more than $100,000,000 a sum that would not severely tax the resources of the governments of the world if equitably distributed. The international committee of the organization is to determine the site and location of the city at its meeting next year. Numerous places have been mentioned, such as the Dutch coast near The Hague; the Riviera, near Cannes; Turvueren, near Brussels; St. Germain on Laye, near Paris; the Marmora coast, near Constantinople; the New Jersey coast, near Lakewood; the Isthmus of Panama, and recently the island of Cuba.

BARBERS WIN STRIKE.

Nashville, Tenn., June 27.—Barbers' local No. 35 has won its strike in this city. Several conferences have been held, the employers finally agreeing to recognize the union and dismiss all strikebreakers.

LABOR POWER IS NOT PROPERTY

While the House of Representatives was discussing that section of the sundry civil appropriation bill, which excluded labor unions and organizations of farmers from prosecution under the Sherman act, Representative Gray, of Indiana, said:

"Mr. Chairman, there are certain rights which men take along with the right to inhabit the earth. Among those rights is the right to labor and to enjoy the fruits of that labor. This is more than a so-called vested right in property; it is a natural, inherent right of man. It is as sacred to him as the right of habitation itself. It is as vital to his existence as the breath of life. He must have the right to labor in order to live.

"And there are certain rights in which man is upheld in a supreme and absolute defense, and in the defense of which he is sustained even to the taking of life—the defense of self, the defense of his person, the defense of his life, the defense of those who by nature are entitled to look to him for protection, and I include the defense of the right to labor in order to live and to support those who are dependent upon him.

"Mr. Chairman, there was the time when the laboring man was more independent in the exercise of this right to labor to live than he is today. There was a time when every man could say to his employer, 'If you do not wish my services I will go back to the cross-roads, to the village workshop, and I will make a plow, a wagon, or a carriage. I will employ myself and I will sell my product for my wages.' But this condition of the laboring man has passed and gone. A great industrial revolution has brought a change and a new order of things. The laboring man as an individual has lost his opportunity to employ himself, his power to claim his right to labor to live. He can only work when others choose to employ him. And when he asks for employment the answer comes back and tells him whether or not he can live. The laboring man today finds himself confronted with an organization of employers; he finds himself confronted with a combination of capital; he finds himself confronted with a concentration of industry and control of employment—all standing between him and the right to labor to live and to support those dependent upon him.

"This is the plight of the individual laboring man today. This is his absolute dependency standing alone. This is his utter helplessness as a single individual.

"Under these new and changed industrial conditions union is his only remedy, his only relief, his only defense, his only hope. He must have the right to meet organization with organization. He must have the right to meet combination with combination. He must have the right to meet concentration with concentration. He must have the right to conform to these new and changed industrial conditions. He must have the right to avail himself of these new agencies and instrumentalities of action—these new powers and forces of united effort—in order to claim his right to labor, to live—in order to maintain industrial equilibrium—in order to secure a just and fair apportionment of the fruits of industry and toil.

"There is a difference between a labor organization and a trust. There is a difference between a labor organization and a combination in restraint of trade. There is a difference between a labor organization and a monopoly of the resources of human life. There is a difference between an organization for a lawful, natural purpose and an organization for an unlawful and a criminal purpose. There is a difference between an organization to preserve and safeguard natural inherent rights and an organization to monopolize and prey upon the vital necessities that sustain human life. There is a difference between men organizing for the lawful purpose of securing employment, and to claim the right of all men to labor, to live, and to enjoy the fruits of that labor, and men organizing as a trust, a combination in restraint of trade, a monopoly to control the vital resources of human life, the very inception of which is unlawful, the very existence of which is unlawful, the very continuance and duration of which are unlawful, and the very object and purpose of which is contrary to law and in violation of the natural inherent right of man to live."

FARMERS AND EIGHT-HOUR DAY

The California fruit growers have begun a campaign against the passage of the proposed eight-hour law. The argument is the same that was used against the passage of the women's eight-hour law. It is urged that an eight-hour day would mean the ruin of the fruit industry which even under present labor conditions is anything but profitable.

There is every reason to believe that the fruit industry is not returning a great profit to the growers. But the time has come that the fuit growers must look for profits from other sources than from the necessity of the workers.

Agriculturalists and horticulturalists have been robbed mercilessly by commission men and by the transportation companies and have always sought to retrench their losses by paying smaller wages and working longer hours. The time has come for farmers and fruit growers to organize the marketing end of their business. They have been robbed long enough and a more intelligent program for the future is the only thing that will save them.

The transportation companies have maintained bureaus for the exclusive purpose of hoodwinking the farmers. The farmer has been told that he has been unscientific in production and the one thing needful for him to get rich is to learn to produce more and better quality of product. That sort of propaganda has been in a measure beneficial to the farmers and has had a tendency to improve the quality of product but it has blinded him to the real cause for his lack of prosperity. The farmers have never been nearly so unscientific in production as they have been in their marketing. Year after year the fruit growers have shipped their fruit to market and prayed that it might fall into honest hands and that a reasonable return showing a profit to the shipper would be made. No other business in the world of half the magnitude of the farming industry is today run on the loose lines that farming is run on.

Occasionally the exegencies of the business such as specially favorable weather conditions have made a few farmers some money, but as a general thing the farmers have not prospered in proportion to the effort and industry which has been shown.

The farmer should search out the big leak and stop that and then it will be the proper time to retrench upon their labor expenses. The farmers must learn as other employers are learning that they cannot afford to take too much from the laborers in their employ. The tendency of the times is toward better labor conditions and better pay in every industry. The workers are demanding it and are daily taking more advantageous positions in enforcing their demands.

Organization among the farmers is at its incipiency but in no industry has organization been able to bring a quicker response in profits than among the farmers.

The fruit growers of California had as well make the most of the inevitable. The eight-hour day bids fair to become a law. The fruit growers shall not take their meagre profits out of the hides of the workers, but let them organize and keep their profits out of the enormous tolls of the transportation companies.—Bakersfield (Cal.) Labor Journal.

PLANNING AND WORKING

Work alone will not accomplish the greatest results. One needs also the high hope, the entrancing vision. The two should go together. Into the turmoil or deadly humdrum of our everyday effort the golden flush of dreams may come like kindly beacons to warn us and lure us on. But they should put will into our hearts and not blind our eyes to the necessity for continual striving. There is likely to be a contradictory sentiment regarding the worth and significance of the dreamer, the man, that is, who sees visions and lives largely in his imagination. Some observers will declare that it is the dreamer who conceives the greatest tasks, who most benefits himself and mankind by his lofty visioning. Notable examples may be given to verify this view. And yet, there are many cases where men dream to the end of their days and never attain anything worth while. The fact seems to be that dreaming and doing should go hand in hand. The dreams that are most likely to be realized are the ones which flame out of the heat of action. They are the visions which lead on to some certain and attainable goal.—The Furniture Journal.

TYPHOID CONQUERED

Medical science has conquered typhoid. Full protection against infection is within the reach of every one. The United States public health service is waging an educational campaign on the subject and urging citizens generally to avail themselves of this protection. Immunization against the disease by the use of typhoid prophylactic is the advice given. That this method of prevention has long since passed beyond the theoretical and experimental stages is evidenced by the results obtained in the armies and navies of the United States and Europe.

During the Spanish-American war among 10,759 troops assembled at Jacksonville, Fla., there occurred over 2,000 cases of typhoid, with 248 deaths, during a period of about four months. In 1909 the use of the typhoid prophylactic was begun by the army and was made compulsory in 1911. During 1911 when 20,000 troops were mobilized in Texas and along the southern border of the United States there occurred during a period of about four months but two cases of typhoid, both mild and ending in recovery. And the report of the surgeon general of the army for 1913 shows that of all the troops stationed within the United States there occurred during the year but eighteen cases of typhoid, with three deaths, as compared to forty-four cases with six deaths in 1911, with ten deaths in 1910, and 173 cases, with sixteen deaths, in 1909.

As showing what is the War Department's opinion of the value of typhoid vaccination the following is quoted from the report: "It has now been clearly demonstrated that the immunization against typhoid fever by the use of typhoid prophylactic is a thoroughly practical measure for the prevention of this disease; that it is unattended by bad results; and that its protective value is very probably equal to that afforded against smallpox by vaccination."—Stockton (Cal.) Daily Independent.

SECURE EARLY CLOSING.

Massillon, O., June 27.—The Retail Clerks union has won a complete victory in its effort to secure early closing and union recognition. At one time the situation indicated a long struggle, because of the attitude of several merchants, but the strong trade union sentiment in this city made an adjustment possible.

Municipal Vacation Camp in Western City

One city government has gone into the business of supplying vacation trips at cost. According to The Survey, "a vacation camp in the mountains, seventy-five miles from Los Angeles, is now a part of the city's municipal playground system. For the past three summers the playground department has conducted a camp accommodating boys and men in July and girls and women in August.

"This proved so successful that the playground commission determined to secure a permanent site. A beautiful location was found in the Federal government forest reserve in the San Bernardino mountains. With the approval of the secretary of agriculture, twenty-three acres of land have been leased by the Federal government to the city of Los Angeles for a nominal sum—$10 a year.

"The camp site is at an elevation of 5,000 feet, and is partially covered by a heavy growth of pines. The surrounding mountains provide magnificent scenery and opportunity for many delightful short trips. An excellent automobile road makes transportation from Los Angeles easy.

"Based on experience in the camp as conducted during the past three summers, the playground commission expects to furnish transportation and board for two weeks at a cost of $7.50. This amount will actually cover all expenses except the cost of original improvements and plant and the salaries of those in charge. These items will be met by the city.

"Before summer a rustic building to be used as kitchen and store room will be erected. Later a screened dining room will be added. Tents with wooden floors will be provided—large enough to accommodate four campers each. A swimming pool will be part of the first year's equipment.

"At the head of the work the commission will place its best playground director, a man of broad experience in camp life. He will be in charge throughout the entire season. During the remainder of the year the camp will be open for parties who wish to make use of it for week-end trips, holidays and vacations."

TO QUIZ OFFICE SEEKERS

San Francisco, June 27.—The California State Federation of Labor and the State Building Trades Council have forwarded a list of questions to would-be state representatives. The answers will be published in pamphlet form for the enlightenment of voters, and are as follows:

"When there is conflict between human rights and property rights, will you give preference to the former?

"Are you in favor of prohibiting judges from issuing injunctions in labor disputes?

"Are you in favor of abolishing the property qualification of jurors?

"Do you favor a system whereby voters absent from their precincts may nevertheless be enabled to cast their ballots at state elections?

"Are you in favor of granting a jury trial in cases of contempt of court in labor disputes?

"Do you favor a more liberal appropriation for university extension work, with a view of bringing the state university nearer to the needs of the working people?

"Under the present compensation act, injured employes must wait two weeks before being allowed any compensation. Do you favor reducing such waiting period from two weeks to one week?

"Do you favor stringent state regulation of private detectives and private armed guards?

"Do you favor amending the alien land law by eliminating the leasing clause?

"Do you favor protective legislation for those engaged in the manufacture and handling of Portland cement?

"Do you believe that the state should provide work for residents during periods of general unemployment?

"Do you favor a state constitutional amendment to regulate and limit the practice of courts to declare laws unconstitutional?"

AGREE TO EARLY CLOSING.

Hazleton, Pa., June 27.—Retail clerks report that their early closing movement is meeting with success. Practically every merchant has agreed to close his store afternoons at 5 o'clock with the exception of Wednesdays and Saturdays during July and August. Some of the business men favored closing at noon on Fridays and at five o'clock on other days.

THE FRATERNAL SIDE.

San Francisco, June 27.—In his report to the convention of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders of America, President Franklin stated that $3,800 had been paid in death benefits during the past two years. He urged that the constitution of the union be so amended as to provide for a disability benefit ranging from $50 to $800.

VISION OF THE FUTURE

For I dipt into the future, far as human eye could see,
Saw the Vision of the world, and all the wonder that would be:
Saw the heavens fill with commerce, argosies of magic sails,
Pilots of the purple twilight, dropping down with costly bales;
Heard the heavens fill with shouting, and there rained a ghastly dew
From the nations' airy navies grappling in the central blue;
Far along the world-wide whisper of the south-wind rushing warm,
With the standards of the peoples plunging through the thunderstorm;
Till the war drum throbbed no longer, and the battle flags were furled
In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world.

Not in vain the distance beacons. Forward, forward, let us range,
Let the great world spin forever down the ringing grooves of change.
Thro' the shadow of the globe we sweep into the younger day;
Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay.
—Tennyson in Locksley Hall.

LIABLE FOR SAFETY DEVICES.

Trenton, N. J., June 27.—Railroads are liable for injuries due to safety appliances, according to the decison of the Court of Appeals in affirming damages awarded Charles Petit, who was hit on the head when a gate of the West Jersey and Seashore railroad in Camden was suddenly lowered.

PRINTERS RAISE WAGES.

Boone, Iowa, June 27.—Beginning July 1, printers in this city will receive a wage increase of $2 per week and $1 a week additional for two years thereafter. Carpenters are standing firm for their demand for a 5-cent-an-hour increase. Three contractors have accepted the new rate.

PLUMBERS ON STRIKE.

Winnipeg, June 27.—Plumbers union has called a strike in those shops that have refused to pay the new rate of 60 cents an hour. The old scale was 55 cents.

WIN LONG STRUGGLE.

Middletown, N. Y., June 27.—A 100 per cent organization made it possible for the Bakers union to unionize a large bakery shop that has maintained non-union conditions for the past three years.

LABOR TEMPLE PAYS.

Quincy, Ill., June 27.—Directors of the Labor Temple association report finances to be in excellent shape, with good prospects for greater increases in the future.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1914

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"BIG BUSINESS" AND SUPREME COURT DISAGREE

What "Big Business" Says:

From "The Nation's Business," issue June 18, published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America:

"PROTEST AGAINST DISCRIMINATORY LEGISLATION.

"Organized labor is endeavoring to secure through portions of two measures now before Congress (the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill and the Clayton Omnibus bill) such exemptions as should not be granted to any class of the population. Responsibility for a wrong done should not be determined by the character of the parties doing the wrong but by the nature of the wrong itself. The maintenance of this principle is fundamental; it is in the very fabric of American jurisprudence and its retention there is essential to the full maintenance of the equality of the individual in the eyes of the law when he does wrong to or suffers wrong from another member of society.

"The Chamber of Commerce of the United States by authority of its constituent members has presented its protest to the President and to Congress against such flagrant discrimination and now invites the people of the United States to consider this whole subject, to see that a principle is involved, and to recognize that there is not intended, and should not be, any desire on the part of the constructive business elements of the nation to deny other elements the right to organize; yet at the same time to stand for the principle that no organized body, because of organization, has a right to seek special or preferential privileges which are denied to the whole body of the people. Newspapers, organizations and all who think relative to the perpetuation of a national balance between interests are invited to consider the matter and to make this subject a topic of discussion and then of action in protest the length and breadth of the land."

What U. S. Supreme Court Says:

The State of Missouri passed an anti-trust law that exempted trade unions from its operation. The International Harvester company appealed the case to the United States Supreme Court on the grounds that this exemption was "class legislation." The United States Supreme Court upheld the Missouri law and in deciding against the company, approvingly quotes:

> In State vs. Standard Oil Co., 218 Mo. 1, 370, 372, the Supreme Court held that the anti-trust statutes of the State "are limited in their scope and operations to persons and corporations dealing in commodities, and do not include combinations of persons engaged in labor pursuits." And justifying the statutes against a charge of illegal discrimination, the court further said that "it must be borne in mind that the differentiation between labor and property is so great that they do not belong to the same general classification of rights, or things, and have never been so recognized by the common law or legislative enactments."

The Supreme Court declares legislatures have the sole right to decide this question of classification, and answers the Harvester company's contention thusly:

> "Under the principle applied a combination of all the great industrial enterprises (and why not railroads as well?) could not be condemned unless the law applied as well to a combination of maidservants or to infants' nurses, whose humble functions preclude effective combination. Such contrasts and the considerations they suggest must be pushed aside by government, and a rigid and universal classification applied, is the contention of the plaintiff in error; and to this the contention must come. ADMIT EXCEPTIONS, AND YOU ADMIT THE POWER OF THE LEGISLATURE TO SELECT THEM."

PLAYING 'POSSUM.

The Clayton anti-trust bill is under consideration by the Senate Judiciary Committee. The nature of the action which that committee will take upon the bill will be determined by the effectiveness and the determination with which the men of labor present the need and the demand for Labor's legislation. The workers must boldly insist upon their rights, show the justice of their cause and thereby reveal the cause for the activity of their opponents, the advocates of the privileged interests now pleading for postponement and delay.

The United States Supreme Court's recent decision in the case of International Harvester Company versus the State of Missouri has been of inestimable value to those advocating the Clayton bill. In this case the court approvingly quoted the Missouri State Supreme Court: "It must be borne in mind that the differentiation between labor and property is so great that they do not belong to the same general classification of rights, or things, and have never been so recognized by the common law or legislative enactments."

This declaration refutes the argument of those who have relied upon the "class legislation" theory, for the highest court of the land sustains labor in its contention that the wealth producers should not be classified with the product of their labor wealth.

The United States Supreme Court goes farther than the declaration that labor and property have no connection. It denies the claim that an anti-trust law to be constitutional must include organizations of workers.

This decision has shattered the argument of those who have opposed Labor in its campaign to annul court decisions that have applied the Sherman anti-trust law to workers.

The "class legislation" cry of our opponents, recited with gusto and force, has been confuted by the highest judicial authority. The insolent, acquisitive claims of power and predatory wealth are now replaced by whimpering pleadings for delay.

The merciless greed that exploits human workers to increase profits has tried to conceal its real purpose by plausibility and protestations of reasonableness. It is now pleading that, in the name of "harmony and peace," the Senate postpone action "to give business a rest."

Let no trade unionist or sympathizer be either fooled or lulled by the pleas of the industrial looters who have denied workers the right to exercise their normal activities. Clearly do these spokesmen for the privileged interests foresee the dawn of a new era for workers if the Clayton bill, as passed by the House, is approved by the Senate. The salvation of the interests lies in inaction, postponement and delay.

For this goal big business has shaped its course and every force at the command of its marvelous organization has been concentrated for the fight. The cry, "Let us get together," is now heard from the hosts of special privilege.

Workers must be on their guard against this flank attack. They must awaken to the danger of artificial public sentiment our opponents seek to create. These efforts can be nullified through the activity of trade unionists, the railroad brotherhoods, farmers' organizations, and the individual members of these organizations. Through letters and resolutions Senators should be made acquainted with the need of granting workers the rights of free men at this session of Congress. Insist that justice be accorded the men of labor by the passage through the United States Senate of the labor sections of the Clayton bill as they passed the House of Representatives.

INSIST ON SAFETY AT SEA.

According to press dispatches, an officer of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, owner of the Empress of Ireland, testified before the commission investigating the collision involving that boat, that if passengers on the ill-fated vessel had read the instructions on the life belts their bodies would not have been found with the heads under water.

These shocking and unbelievable statements indicate the viewpoint of dividend seekers, who would create the impression that passengers, in times of shipwreck and disaster, are mentally competent to read printed directions on life belts. The claim that distracted women, frantic children, and excited men on a sinking vessel "should read the instructions" is the limit for a disregard of human life. It sustains the charges of trade unionists in their struggle for safety at sea. It is in accord with the opposition shown in the House of Representatives against the La Follette Seamen's Bill, which has been approved by the United States Senate. This bill provides for lifeboats for all, each boat to be manned by at least two competent seamen in its crew. It seems incredible that vessel owners would advocate a lifeboat, filled with terror-stricken women and children, being swung away from the side of a sinking ship by cooks, coal passers, and even Chinamen and Lascars, men who probably never handled an oar. A situation that calls for the highest standard of seamanship is often directed by those who, through lack of training, and in many cases, ignorance of our language, are incompetent in times that call for the clearest brain and highest skill.

It is to remedy this condition that organized labor asks the public to join with them and insist that the House nonconcur in the amendments to the bill favored by its committee. Insist that the Senate proposal be adopted. In some instances the House amendments provide for a lowering of existing standards. They allow vessels to leave port in the coastwise trade with only 30 per cent of lifeboats; in lake trade, with only 20 per cent of lifeboats; leaving the number of passengers to be carried to the sole judgment of the ship owner. These are only a few of the objections to the bill as reported.

Life should be protected, regardless of dividends, and the specious pleas of those who fear a reduced income if floating deathtraps are converted into vessels possessing a reasonable degree of safety.

The most primitive instincts of self-preservation should impel a unanimous endorsement of the seamen's efforts to make safety at sea a fact, instead of maintaining fictitious standards manufactured by press agent departments of the vessel companies.

MINIMUM WAGE LEGISLATION.

Minimum wage legislation has made a powerful appeal to the hearts of the people. It SEEMS the most expeditious way to insure a more just wage for workers. In the American Federationist for May was related the movement of organized labor in Porto Rico to approve such legislation and our effort to convince them of the fallacy of the underlying principle. I said in substance that if such a declaration for the establishment of a minimum wage for all workers in private employment were enacted, the government of the island might find it convenient to enforce compulsory service to labor at the wage set by law. Such a development would re-establish the old conditions of serfdom, peonage, or slavery, and every effort to increase wages the working people might make would have to be based upon political agitation in order to secure the change. Indeed the proposition was going back to the old, rather than making for the new. I stated that a minimum wage for governmental employes was justified, as in that case the government was the employer, but workers in private employment must depend upon the intelligence, the energy, and the solidarity of the organization of wage-workers.

One state in our union has enacted a law fixing a minimum wage for women and children. From English history we know that it is but a step—and a logical step—from legal fixation of wages to compulsory service at those wages. It is time for us as a nation to consider seriously our manifold regulations and to consider whether we wish to jeopardize individual freedom by extending regulations to personal private contracts, and particularly as they apply to labor—that is, contracts to perform personal service.

This species of effort to better human conditions does more credit to our hearts than to our heads. It secures immediate relief, perhaps, but in such a way as to hinder future initiative. Whatever is purchased at the expense of liberty of action and personal rights is purchased at a price too dear for any free people to afford. Freedom of personal contract is the one narrow distinction between the free worker and the unfree. It is for the workers then to guard their freedom as something more precious than life itself—for it is that which makes life worth the living. Be not deceived by any specious sympathy and guileful interest in your welfare, but like men and women work out your own problems and determine your own lives. Benefits, improvements gained by the power of collective action may be slower, but they do not menace future welfare—they do not transfer to others control over future activity, policies, or methods. Self-help leads to independence, reliance, and true welfare.

Freedom is a priceless heritage, and yet withal, a possession easily destroyed. It is an easy matter to infringe upon the legal guarantees of freedom. The distinction between the free and the unfree is legally a very narrow one, though with tremendous power in the lives of men. It is time for us as a nation to consider seriously whither our legislation tends.—President Gompers, in American Federationist.

THE HARVEST RUSH

Kansas farmers will probably pay out something over $1,000,600 for extra help during wheat harvest this year. Men are coming into the state from all parts of the country with the hope of making a stake while the harvest lasts, and by starting in Oklahoma or Southern Kansas and working their way north, perhaps the more fortunate ones will be able to get three or four weeks' work. As a rule, the farmers will pay fairly good wages, but the work is hard and exhausting, and the net return to the men, after all, is not great. After paying railroad fare and other extra expense involved in a trip away from home, and remitting something to their families each week—for it must be assumed that a large percentage of them are married men—not much is left as a "stake." No man could afford to leave regular employment, even at the lowest common-labor wage, and go far away from home to work in the harvest fields. So most of the men must be recruited from those who otherwise would be unemployed, and the redeeming feature of the situation is that the harvest work comes at a time when business is very dull and the opportunity for work in other lines is very slight. There is a bit of advice that should be given to the inexperienced, however. No one should leave for the harvest fields without first having made arrangements for employment in advance. It is the height of folly for any one to join the general rush to Western Kansas without knowing where he is going to land or what the conditions are in any particular section where he hopes to find employment—W. T. Luce, in Topeka Daily Capital.

LOOKING UP A LAW POINT

They had a lawsuit out in California that ended like a celestial vision. John Moller sued the Southern Pacific Railroad for $40,000 damages. While engaged in an exciting trial, the judge went back into the law library to look up a law point. Whether he found it or not was not disclosed nor does it matter. When he returned, he noticed some hilarity at the bar and that the lawyers for the defense and the plaintiff were having a good handshaking time, whereupon the court asked: "Why this lovefeast?" One of the lawyers thus answered the judge:

"It's a fine day and there's a baseball game on and we've effected a compromise for $750. We've invited the jury and witnesses to go to the game. Won't your honor join us?"

There is a good way to settle a suit. It doesn't need any law points. All it needs is common sense and good will. We have in the Ohio constitution a provision for courts of conciliation. That was what figured in this case. While the judge was bumming around in his library looking up Lords Coke, Elden and the statute of George IV, these litigants were telling jokes, shaking hands and holding a conciliation court. That is the kind of court procedure we need—something to awaken the friendly impulses of men and direct them into speedy and sensible conciliation.—O. S. Journal.

PREPARE.

By George Matthew Adams.

Success can never be without preparation. Preparation means to get ready—to be able to carry out the more important tasks of life as they come along.

Prepare today for the obligations of tomorrow.

You who learn to control yourself and stand calm in the midst of disappointments and failures, as well as in the midst of success and victory, are accumulating a reserve sure to hold strong and steady for the time of stress, confusion, and chaos. Prepare for the emergencies to come. Prepare by courageously facing and solving every problem that comes to you daily.

The big affairs of today call for the trained man—for the one who is prepared.

Consciously or unconsciously, you are preparing for something. Seek and find out what that something is, and when you find it, concentrate in double preparation upon it. No man knows what his preparation today may mean to him tomorrow. But he is sure that if it is conscientiously done to a purpose, in this preparation, he is making the soundest possible investment for his future career.

To prepare today means to know how tomorrow.

PROMOTING INDUSTRIAL SAFETY

In an address on the work of the California Industrial Accident Commission, Will J. French, a member of that body, said:

"In these latter days but little attention has been given to the safety of the men and women of labor. Especially has this been the case in California, up to the last few months. In nearly all of the other States there were safety laws of one sort or another, but in this State we had not kept abreast. Now, however, the situation is different, and those of us associated with the safety department of the Industrial Accident Commission are hopeful that California will soon be in the very front rank, if not leading, the efforts to minimize industrial deaths and injuries.

"It is not the purpose of this address to discuss the Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act, but rather to speak of the experience of the past four and a half months, and to outline plans for the future.

"When the compensation law was under discussion, it was contended that too much power was contemplated for those who would be appointed to administer the law. Inasmuch as the provisions providing for safety of employment are based upon reasonableness, and as any arbitrary exercise of power would overcome the intent and purpose of the legislation, it is unlikely that any commission will fail to respond to the letter and spirit of the safety sections. After calling for safe conditions of employment, the law places an obligation on the employe to do his share by requiring the use of devices for his protection installed by the employer, and then proceeds to outline the method of procedure for holding the hearings at which orders, rules and regulations may be issued.

"Striking are the figures issued by the National Council for Industrial Safety, and corroborated by Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman, the eminent statistician. Every fifteen minutes a man is killed while at work in the United States, and every sixteen seconds a worker is injured. California contributed to this total last year more than 36,000 injuries and over 800 deaths. The object of the State safety department is to lead in the efforts to remove the stain that rests on industrial operation in this part of the country. It is universally conceded that many of these deaths and accidents are preventable. Each preventable injury represents a four-fold loss—humanitarian, social, economic, and financial. No one can attempt to tell what the loss of the breadwinner really means to the family circle.

"Since January 1, 1914, the Industrial Accident Commission has organized a small but exceedingly efficient body of men to care for industrial safety. Headed by John R. Brownell, we have four safety engineers, three in the San Francisco district and one located in Los Angeles. Up to this time these men have been very busily occupied in complying with the requests of employers to have their plants inspected in order that suggestions might be made for the safety of employes. One hundred and thirty-five industrial establishments have been visited, and in practically every instance the suggestions have been willingly followed. Our engineers have had no authority to issue orders, and the compliance with the suggestions shows the attitude taken by employers.

"Photographs are taken of the establishments visited by our engineers, and after the suggestions have been followed out another photograph is secured, so that the 'before and after' effect may be seen at a glance. If any man has the least doubt of the need of safety activity, some of the pictures in the possession of the Industrial Accident Commission would very promptly remove the doubt.

"Our superintendent of safety and our safety engineers have been selected exclusively because of their ability for their respective positions. No other question was considered before appointment, and it is the determination of the three members of the commission to have merit remain the sole qualification for employment.

"Scores of letters have been received from some of the largest industrial concerns in California, commenting on the following out of the safety suggestions of the department. One employer writes: 'We have turned out more work and better work in a shorter time with fewer men since the safety devices have been installed than ever before.' This is quoted because there is a relation that enters into this discussion that is important. Many employers imagine that safety precautions are costly. Frequently they can be homemade at a minimum of cost, or probaly no cost at all. When men realize that they run no risk in operating machinery, it stands to reason that more efficient work can be done. One of the States' largest lime and cement companies has informed the safety department that compliance with the suggestions of our engineers has resulted 'in a clear monetary saving of $50 a day.'

"The Panama-Pacific International Exposition has issued a departmental letter, signed by Mr. G. W. Danforth, chief department of machinery exhibits, to every prospective exhibitor of machinery in Machinery Hall. Enclosed with this letter was a communication from the Industrial Accident Commission, designed to have all the exhibits guarded in the latest approved manner, so that visitors will be able to see the methods of construction that are now available. Far better is it to have machinery properly protected while under construction, and there is a country-wide agitation to further this end.

"A safety museum, containing more than fifty exhibits, has been opened at 525 Market street, San Francisco."

INSANITATION CAUSES DREAD DISEASE

Trachoma, that dread disease, the worst aspect of which is blindness, and which in milder form manifests itself in granulated eyelids, destruction of tissues surrounding the eyes and defective sight, is widely prevalent in West Virginia and northern Virginia. The results of investigations by the public health service indicate that trachoma is one of the most serious health problems of West Virginia.

Strangest result of the investigation just reported upon by Surgeon Taliaferro Clark of the public health service is the upsetting of preconceived opinion that trachoma was chargeable to infection brought in by alien population. In the twenty-three counties of West Virginia and the ten counties of Virginia under scrutiny, there were Americans of many generations who were afflicted. Moreover, the disease was known to their forefathers before immigration had any part in affecting hygienic conditions of the locality.

The interest and understanding of local physicians was aroused, and it is expected that they will be more alert to conditions and gain in wisdom to effectively treat patients suffering with trachoma. Methods of inspection to establish trachoma infection were taught to health and school authorities.

The object of the survey undertaken by Dr. Clark was not detection of every case of trachoma in the places visited, but to outline the limits of the infected territory, and to bring to the attention of local physicans, school boards and other authorities the dangers of this disease and the necessity of concerted action for its eradication. It is Dr. Clark's belief that trachoma has existed among these mountain people since their earliest settlement, and that it has spread as the population increased and because of the lack of sanitary precautions. A number of trachomatous subjects declared to him that their grandfathers, long dead, had been blind because of "granulated lids."

Not only are these mountain people ignorant of what "ails them," but those physicians who minister to them have failed to recognize the grave menace or to diagnose it or to treat it. Ignorance regarding proper sanitation is regarded by Dr. Clark as the greatest factor in spreading the infection. Whole families are afflicted sometimes, and the infection seems to be carried by those who have come into intimate contact, in the home, with those affected.

Another fact determined in the course of the present investigation, upsetting previous theory, is that the negro is not immune. Dr. Clark took steps to bring about a better condition. Ten thousand school children were told by him in lectures of the peril in their midst, and what means to take to avoid infection or to effect cure.

The longer a case of trachoma continues, the less treatment an individual received, Dr. Clark comments, the greater will be the damage to sight. He found a boy of twelve blind in both eyes. Blindness in one eye was common. A whole family gone blind was a notable case reported.

In heavily infected communities inspected by Dr. Clark trachoma was apparently a family disease, and seemed to be confined to certain families, while others escaped. It seemed to him, therefore, that to be communicable trachoma requires an intimate contact, such as is furnished by the intimacies of family life.

No possible connection could be traced during Dr. Clark's survey between the physical features of the country and the amount of infection therein. This refutes another long-held belief. The physical aspects of the country, he comments, do, however, exert certain influence on the customs, habits, standards of living, industries, wealth, and especially the migration of a people and to a certain extent may bring about conditions favorable to the spread of communicable diseases. The heaviest infected communities have been found to be the most isolated. From them, following routes of travel, the disease has spread widely.

The survey began in September last year, and continued until last April. There were examined 20,848 West Virginians and 7,801 Virginians. The percentage of infection in West Virginia was 1.63, and 1.38 per cent in Virginia. Trachoma was found to be widely distributed throughout the greater part of West Virginia, except on the eastern edge of the State. In Virginia the heaviest infection was found in the counties adjoining West Virginia and Kentucky.

"The wide dissemination throughout a large part of the State of West Virginia," comments Dr. Clark, "of a disease so potentially damaging to vision as trachoma, and the threatened economic loss to infected communities, should be a matter of serious concern to those in charge of the public health administration of these communities."—Washington (D. C.) Star.

TO SAFEGUARD MEN IN COAL MINES

Owners and operators of coal mines in the segregated mineral belt of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations of Oklahoma, after August 1 next, upon the order of the Interior Department and at the suggestion of the bureau of mines, will not be allowed to use any but "permissible explosives" in carrying on mining operations. By "permissible explosives" is meant, those which have passed the safety requirements of the bureau of mines to be used in any of the mines while the miners are at work.

This regulation, promulgated through Commissioner of Indian Affairs Cato Sells, is said to be the result of the persistence of coal operators in Oklahoma in using black powder in dangerous mines, which has been followed by an excessive number of explosions. Statistics show that in ten years time with a yearly employment of 8,500 men in Oklahoma, 459 have been killed, or an average of 5.4 deaths in every 1,000 men employed. In 1909, nearly eight were killed in the mines of the state, while in 1912, the per cent was 11.27 in every 1,000 miners employed.

The order, in addition, state, that during the months of June and July the bureau of mines will supply upon application, the services of an expert to aid in demonstrating the best methods of using "permissible explosives."

The right of the federal government to issue such an order as the one that has just been issued, is based on the fact that the Interior Department holds the coal lands in trust for the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians and supervises the leasing of the coal lands to private parties. The new rules are along the line of the general recommendations made by the bureau of mines, but which cannot be enforced in the states by the federal government, as it is a matter for state legislatures and the police powers of the states. The states themselves are taking up the recommendations of the bureau in many instances and are putting them into force.—Fort Smith (Ark.) Union Sentinel.

FOR LOWER POSTAGE

One way to meet the demand for lower letter postage without lessening the efficiency of the service is suggested by the Boston Chamber of Commerce in a report just made public.

The report is based on an inquiry conducted through several weeks by a special committee, and represents the result of careful analyses of postoffice reports, public hearings by the committee, and the fullest and most careful study of arguments for and against the one-cent letter proposal.

The Chamber's suggestion is that sealed letters, for which speedy transportation and prompt delivery are not expected by the sender, be admitted to the mails at 1 cent. This arrangement would meet a large part of the demand for 1-cent letter postage, which comes from men who now have to send for two cents a large quantity of bills, checks, and other matter for which prompt delivery is of no special importance, and for which the present third-class service would be adequate if it admitted sealed envelopes.

In other words, persons would be given their choice of sending letters for 1 cent or for 2 cents, depending on whether or not prompt delivery was desired. The volume of first-class mail carried for 2 cents would be materially reduced by this arrangement.—New York Annalist.

PLUMBERS BETTER CONDITIONS.

Macon, Ga., June 27.—Plumbers in this city have raised wages 15 per cent and reduced hours one a day without a strike.